

III. *African Micro-Lepidoptera*. By the Right Honble.
Lord WALSINGHAM, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.

[Read November 5th, 1890.]

PLATES III., IV., V., VI. & VII.

I AM indebted to many kind correspondents for the material dealt with in this paper. Mr. Gilbert T. Carter, C.M.G., formerly Treasurer and now Administrator of the Gambia Settlements, has sent me many things from Accra and Bathurst, some of which have been dealt with in a previous paper (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 219—288, Pl. X.—XIII.). Mr. J. M. Hutchinson has collected for me at Kimbolton (Estcourt), Natal. I have also received contributions from Mr. Herbert Druce, Colonel Bowker, Mr. C. G. Barrett, and Mr. F. J. Jackson; the last collection as coming chiefly from the country between Kilima Njaro and the coast is especially interesting. The species described in this paper by no means exhaust the material, and I hope at some future time to work out the remainder. In the meanwhile the present considerable addition to the list of African *Tineidæ* and *Tortricidæ* may perhaps be useful to those who study the subject. The majority appear to belong to well-known European genera, several of which are now recorded for the first time as occurring in Africa.

In my previous paper attention was drawn to certain genera which appear on both sides of the Atlantic; no less than seven additions are here made to this list:—*Phæcasiophora*, Grote, *Æta*, Grote, *Ide*, Chambers, *Polyhymno*, Chambers, *Strobisia*, Clemens, *Anorthosia*, Clemens, and *Zarathra*, Walker. Some of these have a still wider distribution, and will soon be also recorded as Asiatic. The genus *Philobota*, Meyrick, hitherto confined to the Australian region, is here recognised. It is extremely probable that a more intimate acquaintance than I possess with the numerous new Australian genera characterised by Meyrick would show

that other African forms not dealt with in this paper can be rightly referred to some of them. The Indian genus *Timyra*, Walker, is now found to occur in Africa.

Some few corrections are made in the synonymy of described genera: *Nigilgia*, Walker, is identified as equal to *Phycodes*, Guenée; *Polyhymno*, Chambers, turns out to be the same as the South American genus *Copocercia*, subsequently described by Zeller; my African genus *Teratopsis* is Heinemann's *Cacochroa*, with which I have only lately become acquainted in Europe.

Nine new genera are characterised in this paper, seventy-one new species are described and figured, while additional localities are given for many previously known; moreover, some few omissions in my former list of South African species are corrected.

TORTRICIDÆ.

TORTRICINÆ.

TERAS, *Tr.*

Teras (*Acleris*, Hb.) *algoana*, F. & R., Reise Nov. Lp.,
Pl. CXXXVII., 50. (1875), ♀.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony).

This species, with which I am unacquainted, was accidentally omitted from my former paper (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881), which professed to give a complete catalogue of South African *Tortricidæ*.

CACÆCIA, *Hb.*

Cacæcia adustana, Wlsm.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony); one specimen (*Druce*).

I am only acquainted with the ♀ of this species; the reception of the ♂ may perhaps prove that it should be referred to *Pandemis*.

[Pl. iii., fig. 1.]

Cacæcia occidentalis, sp. n.

Antennæ reddish brown. *Palpi* reddish brown. *Head* deep reddish brown. *Fore wings*, ♂, reddish brown, paler beyond the oblique median fascia, much shaded with purplish fuscous scaling from the base of the dorsal margin nearly to the anal angle; this

fuscous scaling extends upwards as far as the middle of the wing, where a rich chestnut-brown fascia, running obliquely outwards from the middle of the costal margin, meets it and blends with it; a small space on the middle of the dorsal margin is slightly paler than the surrounding surface; towards the apex an obliquely curved shade of rich chestnut-brown is attenuated from the costal margin to the lower half of the apical margin; cilia reddish brown. In the ♀, which is considerably larger than the ♂, the purplish fuscous scaling on the dorsal half of the wing is reduced to two dorsal spots, the first before, the other beyond the middle; these are mixed with chocolate-brown, but the whole wing-surface shows a mottled appearance caused by patches and lines of pale steel-grey scales, visible only in a strong light. *Hind wings* rich brownish ochreous, with a cupreous tinge; cilia paler, with a darker line near their base. *Abdomen and anal tuft* the same colour as the hind wings. *Exp. al.* ♂ 16 mm., ♀ 24 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia); six specimens. "Taken at light, November and December" (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

LOXOTÆNIA, *Stph.*

The genus *Loxotænia* is retained in the present paper, for, although I am inclined to agree with Mr. Meyrick in suppressing it in favour of *Cacœcia* upon the grounds stated in his paper on the classification of the *Tortricina* of Australia (*Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. W.*, vi., 483 (1882)), it involves a more considerable alteration of accepted nomenclature than would be justified without a detailed examination of a considerable number of North American, as well as African, species, which I am not at present in a position to undertake.

Loxotænia capensana, Wkr.

Estcourt (Natal), two specimens (*Hutchinson*); Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*).

Loxotænia elegans, Wlsm.

Estcourt (Natal), five specimens (*Hutchinson*); Grahamstown (Cape Colony), two specimens (*Druce*); Zululand, one specimen (*collected by the late Col. Harvey Tower*).

PANDEMIS, *Hb.**Pandemis reciprocana*, Wkr.

Teras reciprocana, Wkr., Cat. Lp. Ins. B. M., XXVIII., 295. (1863).

Cacœcia reciprocana, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 221.

When writing my previous paper I was only acquainted with the ♀ of this species, and was consequently unable to refer it with certainty to *Cacœcia*; I have since received two males, collected at Estcourt (Natal) by Mr. J. M. Hutchinson. These differ from *Cacœcia*, *Hb.*, in not possessing a costal fold, and *reciprocana* should be placed in the genus *Pandemis*, *Hb.*, although the notch in the basal joint of the antennæ of the ♂ is but slightly indicated.

Pandemis dorsiplagana, Wlsm.

Loxotenia dorsiplagana, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 222—3.

This species should also be referred to *Pandemis*, *Hb.*

Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*); Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Pandemis capitana, F. & R.

Tortrix capitana, F. & R., Reise Nov. Lp., Pl. CXXXIX., 48—49 (1875).

Cacœcia ? *capitana*, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 221—2.

I was unacquainted with this species in 1881, and referred it provisionally to *Cacœcia*. I have since received both sexes, which prove it to be a *Pandemis*.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony), four specimens (*Druce*).

ARGYROTOXA, *Stph.*

[Pl. iii., fig. 2.]

Argyrotoxa tigrina, sp. n.

Antennæ brown at the base, greenish beyond. *Palpi* projected second joint thickly clothed, the scales at its apex projecting slightly beneath the short apical joint; whitish ochreous above,

umber-brown at the sides and beneath. *Thorax* ochreous above, brown at the sides, the tegulæ shining grey. *Fore wings* with the costa very slightly raised in the middle, apex pointed, apical margin oblique, not convex: silvery grey, with four narrow transverse fasciæ, each golden yellow, with an umber-brown central line throughout; the first commencing at one-third from the base, slender, outwardly convex; the second central, stouter, slightly convex outwardly, and differing from the others in the more important umber-brown line nearly covering its outer half; the third at about two-thirds of the wing-length, slightly oblique, tending outwards from costal to dorsal margin, where it terminates just before the anal angle; the fourth, also oblique, terminating beyond the anal angle; beyond these fasciæ is a short transverse streak of a similar colouring, immediately before the apex, preceded by a short costal streak of the same colour; a diffused golden yellow basal-streak above the middle does not reach the first fascia; cilia greyish fuscous. Under side greyish, with small pale ochreous and brown costal spots beyond the middle. *Hind wings* and cilia grey. Under side whitish grey. *Abdomen* darker grey; anal tuft ochreous. *Legs* whitish ochreous. *Exp. al.* 16 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. iii., fig. 3.]

Argyrotoxa flavicostana, sp. n.

Antennæ, head, and face pale straw-colour. *Palpi* greyish fuscous. *Thorax* greyish fuscous, narrowly margined anteriorly with pale straw-colour; tegulæ pale straw-colour. *Fore wings* greyish fuscous, the costal margin pale straw-colour to beyond the apical third; the lower edge of the clearly-defined pale costal band is somewhat sinuous and narrowly margined with whitish; at one-third from the apex a pale straw-coloured transverse streak, or narrow fascia, reaches to the dorsal margin immediately before the anal angle, where it is somewhat dilated, this fascia is much attenuated (almost interrupted) below the costal band, with which it becomes blended, it is narrowly margined on both sides by a whitish line; a pale whitish narrow sinuous line runs from the anal angle around the apical margin; there are a few (4 or 5) small greyish fuscous costal spots in the pale costal band, and a series of spots (about 7) of the same colour runs down the centre of the transverse fascia; cilia pale ochreous, with one or two darker lines. *Hind wings* rather pointed, with the outer margin

very oblique, greyish brown; cilia the same. *Abdomen and legs* greyish brown. *Exp. al.* 13 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), three specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. iii., fig. 4.]

Argyrotoxa viridis, sp. n.

Antennæ rather more than half the length of the fore wings, brownish fuscous, slightly pubescent. *Palpi* brownish ochreous, dusted externally with fuscous; second joint thickened anteriorly, somewhat coarsely scaled; apical joint obtuse, much shorter than the second. *Head* dull brown, with erect scales above. *Thorax* bright green, with a vermilion-red oblique streak on each side posteriorly. *Fore wings* about twice as long as wide, costa suddenly arched near the base, thence parallel with the dorsal margin to the slightly rounded apex; apical margin straight, somewhat rounded off at the anal angle: bright bluish green, the costal and apical margins narrowly brownish ochreous, on which are a series of about fourteen black dots and spots of different sizes from the base to the apex, some of which are margined on their lower edges with red; along the apical margin are also some black spots, but somewhat suffused and ill-defined; upon the surface of the wing are about seven conspicuous vermilion-red spots or streaks; the first elongate, reniform, extending obliquely downwards, near the base of the wing, to the fold; a second also on the basal third of the wing, elongate, quadrangular, obliquely placed above, beyond, and parallel to the first; below this one is an elongate streak of the same colour, the upper end of which barely crosses the fold, the lower end reaching obliquely the basal third of the dorsal margin; about the middle of the wing is another less elongate quadrangular spot, above which is a streak connected with a black costal spot, and beneath a rather larger oblique streak crossing the fold to the dorsal margin beyond the middle; an elongate oblique streak of the same colour, its upper end somewhat dilated, extends from the upper end of the cell towards the anal angle, but does not reach it; beyond the cell the wing is tinged with dull greyish or purplish fuscous; an undulating narrow whitish line forming the inner edge of the ochreous marginal shade; the middle of the cilia on the apex and apical margin is clouded with greyish or purplish fuscous. *Hind wings* as wide as the fore wings; brown, the costal margin straw-white nearly to the apex, which is produced, the

wing being emarginate beneath; cilia brown. *Abdomen* brown. *Legs* ochreous, clouded with fuscous. *Exp. al.* 14 mm.

Hab. Accra (Gold Coast), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wism.

CONCHYLINÆ.

CONCHYLIS, *Tr.*

Conchylis trimeni, F. & R.

Malvern (Natal), one specimen (*Bowker*).

[Pl. iii., fig. 5.]

Conchylis tricolor, sp. n.

Antennæ simple; orange at the base, leaden beyond. *Palpi* pale orange. *Head* leaden grey above; face orange. *Thorax* transversely barred with orange in front, leaden grey in the middle, and bright scarlet behind. *Fore wings*, costal and apical portions orange, the extreme costal margin dotted irregularly throughout with leaden grey; a large reniform leaden grey spot before the apex, not reaching the costa, but attenuated downwards to the apical margin above the anal angle; a large leaden grey patch extends from the base nearly to the anal angle, occupying three-fourths of the width of the wing, and approaching the costa at its upper and outer angle at two-thirds from the base, its upper and outer edges irregularly sinuous and clearly defined, the outer edge somewhat transverse, oblique; this leaden patch contains three transverse bright vermilion bars, not reaching to its upper edge, and a spot of the same colour; the first bar near the base touching the dorsal margin is angulated outwards on the fold, the second bar tending a little obliquely inwards from the middle of the dorsal margin is attenuated (almost interrupted) at a point a little above the fold; the third bar starting erect from the dorsal margin is dilated and bent a little inwards at half its length; between the first and second bars, and almost touching the orange costal border, lies a nearly circular spot containing a few black scales before its upper edge, which is narrowly margined with orange; cilia orange. *Neuration* 7 and 8 from a common stem. *Hind wings* with the costal margin depressed before, and the outer margin concave below, the produced but obtusely pointed apex; brownish fuscous; cilia the same, with a slight purplish gloss. *Neuration* 3 and 4 from a common stem, as also 6 and 7. *Abdomen* brownish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 10 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

GRAPHOLITHINÆ.

EUDEMIS, *Hb.*

Eudemis botrana, Schiff.

Pietermaritzburg (Natal), October—November, one specimen (*Bowker*).

This species has not apparently been hitherto recorded from South Africa; it has probably been introduced with its well-known food-plant, the grape-vine.

[Pl. iii., fig. 6.]

Eudemis spissana, Z.

Grapholitha spissana, Z., Hand. Kong. Svensk. Vet.-Ak., 1852, 82—3.

This species has much the appearance of a true *Grapholitha*, but agrees in neuration with *Eudemis*, *Hb.*, to which genus it should be transferred. There is only one point in which Zeller's description seems to require an additional note; he describes the four costal streaks before the apex as white; these are of a leaden grey if looked at in an ordinary light, but, being somewhat metallic, they appear almost white if held in certain positions. The type being in Stockholm, I have figured the species, which, I have no doubt, is rightly identified. Zeller was only acquainted with the ♀; I have both sexes.

Estcourt (Natal), four specimens (*Hutchinson*).

BACTRA, *Steph.*

Bactra lanceolana, *Hb.*

Estcourt (Natal), four specimens (*Hutchinson*).

ECCOPSIS, Z.

Eccopsis wahlbergiana, Z.

Bathurst (Gambia), ten specimens (*Carter*).

[Pl. iii., fig. 7).

Eccopsis? nebulana, sp. n.

Antennæ cinereous, a dark spot beneath on each basal joint. *Palpi* pale cinereous; second joint with a blackish spot on the upper edge towards the base, beyond this an oblique transverse bar, followed by some darker shading. *Head* fuscous above; face cinereous, with a conspicuous black spot in front near each eye. *Thorax* fuscous, the tegulæ cinereous at the base. *Fore wings* cinereous, mottled with delicately striated patches of leaden grey; with a series of short triangular oblique spots throughout the length of the costal margin separated by pale geminations, the one at half the wing-length being the most important, expanded outwards below the costa, and margined with a pale cinereous line; on the middle of the dorsal margin is a large, very distinct, dark brownish-fuscous patch, rounded at its upper edge above the middle of the wing, and with a slight pointed excrescence at its upper and outer corner, margined throughout by a slender cinereous line; the extreme apex of the wing is brownish fuscous, and below it, arising from about the middle of the apical margin, is a pale brownish or greyish fuscous well-defined and inwardly oblique dash running upwards, but not reaching to the costal geminations; a dark line runs along the apical margin before the greyish cinereous cilia. *Hind wings* greyish fuscous, with a dark line near the base of their paler cilia. *Abdomen* greyish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 18 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

I have little doubt that this is a true *Eccopsis*, although no male specimen has reached me. The species is very distinct.

PENTHINA, *Tr.*

[Pl. iii., fig. 8.]

Penthina brevibasana, sp. n.

Antennæ dark greyish fuscous, with the basal joint whitish ochreous. *Palpi* whitish ochreous. *Head* reddish brown above, whitish ochreous in front. *Thorax* dark brown, tegulæ reddish brown. *Fore wings* rather pointed, the apical margin slightly oblique, the costa convex; whitish ochreous, much mottled with olive-grey and chestnut-brown, with a conspicuous short basal patch reddish brown, darkened on its outer half by a strong admixture of deep fuscous scales, its outer edge, leaving the costal

margin at about one-fourth of the wing-length, reaches to beyond one-third of the dorsal margin, and is slightly serrated throughout; this is followed by a large irregularly diffused olivaceous patch, above which, on the costa, are two more olivaceous spots, with indistinct short oblique costal streaklets between, before, and beyond them; beyond the olivaceous patch are streaks and mottlings of chestnut-brown, not reaching to the costal quarter of the wing; cilia shining dark purplish fuscous, almost black. Under side greyish fuscous, with a pale ochreous space along the costal and apical margins, which is irrorated throughout and shaded at the extreme costa near the base with greyish fuscous. *Hind wings* brownish grey, with slightly paler cilia, along the base of which runs a slender line of the wing-colour. *Abdomen* dark brownish grey. *Legs* whitish ochreous. *Exp. al.* 22 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

A conspicuous and distinct species, easily recognised by the short outwardly oblique dark basal-patch, contrasting somewhat strongly with the paler surface of the wing beyond it.

SERICORIS, *Tr.*

[Pl. iii., fig. 9.]

Sericoris apicipunctana, sp. n.

Antennæ grey. *Palpi* tawny grey, pale beneath and at the extreme apex. *Head* tawny grey, the face paler. *Thorax* tawny grey. *Fore wings* brownish fuscous, with an equal admixture of diffused leaden grey mottlings, the darker shade prevailing only in an ill-defined oblique transverse band beyond the middle; the pale costal geminations are alternated with brownish fuscous spots or streaks, of which two spots at the apex are most conspicuous, the first costal, triangular, and outwardly oblique, the other apical, larger, more rounded, and somewhat inverted; some tawny-brown colouring is visible about the ends of the costal geminations; cilia tawny, paler at the anal angle, a dark line near their base. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous, with paler cilia, along the base of which runs a pale line. *Abdomen* brownish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 12—16 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), three specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

PHÆCASIOPHORA, Grote.

[Pl. iii., fig. 10.]

Phæcasiophora variabilis, sp. n.

Antennæ simple; greyish fuscous. *Palpi* short and compact the apical joint small, greyish fuscous above, paler beneath. *Head* greyish fuscous, clothed with short rough scales. *Thorax* the same colour as the head. *Fore wings* greyish fuscous, paler along the first half of the dorsal margin, and sometimes with a pale diffused patch on the costal margin before the middle, in which are two or three small dark costal spots; beyond this is a short brownish fuscous oblique costal streak, followed by others of the same colour close to the apex; the most noticeable marking on the wing is a large dark brown patch above the anal angle, paler about the angle itself, but reaching nearly half-way along the dorsal margin, and approaching the costa before the apex at its upper end, where it is deflexed to a point above the middle of the apical margin; this patch is edged with a slender ill-defined greyish white line throughout its inner and upper margin, which meets a short slender greyish white streak coming from the costa immediately before the apex; in the darker portion of the wing is a somewhat distinctly darker shade along the first half of the fold; cilia greyish white at and below the apex and above the anal angle, but dark brown along the middle of the apical margin. Under side unicolorous pale brownish fuscous, the cilia dirty whitish about the apex and anal angle. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous; cilia greyish white, with an obscure dark line along their base. *Abdomen* brownish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 21 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

The species appears to be variable; the general pattern of coloration is probably maintained, but the colours vary from dark greyish fuscous to reddish brown, or chestnut-brown, and perhaps even to other tints in an extended series.

The African form of this genus differs from the North American type, as described by Grote, in having strong tufts of scales on the hind legs in both sexes (not in the male only). It is interesting to find that not only does the allied genus *Eccopsis* of Zeller (equal Clemens' North American *Exartema*), but that this North American genus, described by Grote (*Bull. Buff. Soc. N. H.*, I., 90,

Pl. II., 4—6 (1873)), also occurs on the African continent.

[Pl. iii., fig. 11.]

Phæcasiophora basicornis, sp. n.

Antennæ greyish cinereous, faintly annulated; the basal joint distinctly white above. *Palpi* greyish fuscous; the second joint stout and thickly clothed. *Head and face* dark brownish fuscous, a few dirty whitish scales on the crest. *Thorax* mottled cinereous and fuscous, its anterior edge darker; posterior edge and tegulæ with some brownish scales. *Fore wings* sprinkled and mottled with cinereous, reddish brown, and fuscous, the base reddish brown on the costal half, streaked with very dark fuscous along the costal margin; the reddish brown scaling is continued towards the dorsal margin in scattered patches, forming a sort of ill-defined basal-patch; beyond this is a pale cinereous ill-defined transverse fascia, rather bowed outwards, and much sprinkled with dusky scaling, a patch of grey occupying its central part above the fold; beyond this fascia is a broad transverse shade of chocolate-brown, tinged with grey on its lower half, narrow at the costal, wide at the dorsal margin, slightly oblique and angulated at the middle of its outer edge; beyond the upper half of this chocolate-brown shade is a conspicuous whitish grey subcostal patch, into which a series of four geminated whitish grey streaks run from the costal margin; a chocolate-brown patch encroaches upon the lower edge of the pale subcostal patch, which runs to a subfalcate attenuated point below the apex, where a slender whitish line interrupts the cilia on the apical margin; the chocolate-brown is modified with grey above the anal angle; cilia brown on the upper half, greyish at the lower half of the apical margin. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous, with a dark line throughout the greyish cilia. *Abdomen* brownish fuscous. *Legs* greyish fuscous, the tufts of the posterior tibiæ distinctly whitish at the ends and on their inner sides. *Exp. al.* 23 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

I have but one specimen; the species is probably variable, but I think it is quite distinct from the one previously described.

PHOXOPTERIS, Tr.

Phoxopteris natalana, Wlsm.

Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

[Pl. iii., fig. 12).

Phoxopteris oculifera, sp. n.

Antennæ umber. *Palpi* dark umber. *Head* pale umber above, frontal tuft dark umber. *Thorax* pale umber, tegulæ darker. *Fore wings* umber, faintly streaked longitudinally with obscure whitish ochreous lines; the costal margin with short pale whitish ochreous geminations throughout; on the dorsal portion of the wing below the fold, and about and above the anal angle, the pale whitish ochreous streaking more largely prevails; on the extreme falcate apex, above the marginal indentation, is an ovate dark umber spot, enclosed above and below, but not at its ends, by short pale whitish ochreous streaks, giving it an eye-like appearance; cilia pale whitish ochreous, tipped with umber at the apex and on the middle of the apical margin. *Hind wings* greyish umber, with paler cilia, and a dark line along their base. *Abdomen* greyish umber. *Exp. al.* 14 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), November, "on species of mallow," one specimen (Carter).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. iii., fig. 13.]

Phoxopteris falcata, sp. n.

Antennæ pale fawn. *Palpi* whitish fawn, rather long, and roughly clothed with long diffuse scales above and beneath the second joint. *Head* whitish fawn. *Thorax* pale fawn. *Fore wings* narrow, elongate, falcate; veins 7 and 8 from a common stem (in which it differs from the typical form of this genus): fawn-colour along the costal third to beyond the middle, deeply shaded with brown on the dorsal and apical portions; the pale costal third is interrupted by a triangular ill-defined brown shade, commencing at the middle of the costal margin; from near the end of the fold a dark brown dash points obliquely upwards towards the apex; the extreme apex shaded with brown, and a dark line along the base of the pale marginal cilia. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous, with a pale line along the base of the cilia. *Abdomen* greyish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 11—12 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), "November, taken at light and flying among mallow," two specimens (Carter).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species is apparently somewhat variable in the extent and definition of the brown shading.

COPTOLOMA, *Ld.*

[Pl. iii., fig. 14.]

Coptoloma dimidiata, sp. n.

Antennæ pale ochreous. *Palpi* orange ochreous. *Head* ochreous. *Thorax* shining orange ochreous. *Fore wings* shining orange ochreous to one-half their length, sparsely irrorated with purplish fuscous scales; beyond the middle bright orange ochreous, irregularly suffused with purplish fuscous streaks and patches, with three or four very oblique metallic steel-blue costal streaklets; cilia orange ochreous, with a silvery metallic lustre, especially on the lower half of the apical margin, within which three or four small black dots indicate an ocelloid patch; the purplish patches are prolonged further towards the base on the dorsal than on the costal margin. Under side pale greyish fuscous. *Hind wings* fuscous, with paler cilia. Under side pale greyish fuscous. *Abdomen* greyish fuscous. *Legs* whitish ochreous, spotted above on the ultimate tarsal joints. *Exp. al.* 8 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), "taken at light early in December," two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species differs from its Asiatic ally, known as *Hemerisia aurantiana*, Pryer (*Cist. Ent. II.*, 235, Pl. IV., 12. (1877)), in the more equal division of the pale and dark portions of the fore wing; in *aurantiana* the former predominates.

DICHORAMPHA, *Gn.*

[Pl. iii., fig. 15.]

Dichrorampha excisa, sp. n.

Antennæ pale brownish fuscous. *Palpi* whitish cinereous. *Head* brownish fuscous; face whitish cinereous. *Thorax* pale brownish fuscous. *Fore wings* somewhat excised below the apex, and bulged above the apical margin: pale brownish fuscous to a little beyond the middle; the remainder of the wing suffused with a delicate mauve or pale lilac tint, obscurely striated with darker shades; the inner edge of this suffused portion of the wing is clearly defined, slightly convex towards the base on the lower two-thirds of the wing-width, and abruptly biangulated beneath the costa; on the costal margin are three or four pairs of pale oblique streaklets, those nearest to the apex being shining silvery; two black dots, one opposite the middle, the other below the middle, of the apical margin, the upper one followed by a silvery spot at the bulge, are

the only indications of an ocelloid spot; cilia shining silvery, with a dark line along their base. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous, with pale cilia, also with a dark line near their base. *Abdomen and legs* greyish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 16 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

CHOREUTIDÆ.

CHOREUTIS, *Hb.*

Choreutis bjerkandrella, *Thnb.*

Estcourt (Natal), two specimens (*Hutchinson*).

SIMÆTHIS, *Leach.*

[Pl. iii., fig. 16.]

Simæthis flavimaculata, sp. n.

Antennæ ciliated in the ♂; brownish fuscous, spotted above with whitish ochreous. *Palpi* pale yellowish, the second joint barred externally with brown, the apical joint with two brown rings, one at the base, the other before the apex. *Head* pale yellowish in front, brown above posteriorly. *Thorax* brown above, the anterior margin broadly pale yellow, with an orange tinge; yellowish beneath. *Fore wings* chocolate-brown, with three conspicuous yellow patches, all slightly tinged with orange; the first at the outer edge of the basal third occupies more than two-thirds the breadth of the wing, beginning narrowly on the costal margin, considerably dilated to the fold, but not reaching the dorsal margin; the other two patches are in the apical third of the wing, one almost touching the costal margin, and with a slender yellow curved costal streak immediately preceding it, the other, which is larger, situated just above the anal angle, rounded in form like the smaller one above it, and also not actually reaching the margins of the wing; cilia brownish at the base, paler outwardly. Under side brownish, with a faint whitish ochreous spot beyond the middle of the costal margin. *Hind wings* brown, with a small indistinct irregular yellowish patch radiating from their base to the middle; cilia cinereous, with a brown line along their base. Under side brownish. *Abdomen* dark brown, a few paler scales at the base laterally. *Legs* brown; posterior tibiæ, tarsi, and spurs conspicuously banded and spotted with yellow. *Exp. al.* 14 mm.

Hab. Zanzibar, one specimen (*Jackson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

ATYCHIADÆ.

ATYCHIA, *Latr.**Atychia quiris*, F. & R.

Cape Colony, two specimens (*G. F. Mathew*).

[Pl. iii., fig. 17.]

Atychia albiciliata, sp. n.

Antennæ brownish fuscous. *Palpi* brownish above, except at the base; the base and under side white, except on the apical joint, which is brownish above and below. *Head* brownish fuscous. *Thorax* blackish (perhaps slightly darkened by greasiness). Under side fuscous, with some shining scales. *Fore wings* narrow; brownish fuscous, sprinkled with greyish scales, especially on the outer half; a faint pale line about the base of the cilia, which are brownish fuscous, slenderly tipped with white. Under side brownish fuscous, with a subapical patch and central streak white. *Hind wings* wider than the fore wings; clear pure white, with brownish fuscous base, and with a broad brownish fuscous band of nearly half their width running around the hind margin and apex, widest about the base and middle; cilia pure white, except at the apex, where they are touched with brownish. Under side with markings similar to those on the upper surface. *Abdomen* black, each segment with a very narrow white ring posteriorly, the three ultimate annulations more conspicuous than the others. Under side fuscous, with some shining scales. *Exp. al.* 15 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

A small species allied to *A. quiris*, F. & R., but more distinctly marked.

PHYCODES, *Gn.*

[Pl. iii., fig. 18.]

Phycodes punctata, sp. n.

Antennæ greyish fuscous, paler beneath, with the basal joint whitish on the under side. *Palpi* white, the apical joint very short, not projecting beyond the head, tinged with grey above. *Head* leaden grey above, white beneath; face shining metallic dark fuscous. *Thorax* leaden grey, with a shining submetallic gloss. *Fore wings* shining leaden grey, with black spots, the scales so arranged as to give the appearance of minute transverse striæ under the lens; on the extreme costal margin are five very small spots

rom the base, followed by one slightly larger, one beyond the middle, which is again followed by two small and one larger, beyond which are one or two small ones before the apex; the other spots are six distinct ones and one small one, arranged as follows: one above and one below the fold, before the middle of which the lower one is considerably nearer to the base than the upper one; a transverse line of three beyond the middle parallel with the slightly oblique apical margin; beyond these one distinct spot below the middle of the apical margin, but not touching it, and above this one small one rather indistinct; cilia shining leaden grey with a bronzy tinge. Under side pale brownish fuscous. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous, showing two pale spaces radiating from the base to about half the width of the wing; cilia white, tinged with fuscous at the apical and abdominal angles. Under side pale brownish fuscous. *Abdomen* greyish fuscous above, beneath bright glossy shining white. *Legs* greyish fuscous, faintly pale spotted above, beneath bright glossy shining white. *Exp. al.* 20 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. iv., fig. 19.]

Phycodes substriata, sp. n.

Antennæ fuscous. *Palpi* fuscous. *Haustellum* brown, long, and naked. *Head* greyish fuscous; face shining bronzy. *Thorax* cinereous, speckled with fuscous above, pure white beneath. *Fore wings* cinereous, densely striated with slender transverse brownish fuscous lines, and with one fascia and several costal and discal spots also brownish fuscous; the fascia is narrow and straight from costal to dorsal margin at about one-third from the base; it is preceded by two small costal spots, and followed by three or four others, also costal, with faint indications of other diffused costal spots towards the apex; at about two-thirds from the base is a single spot just beyond the end of the cell, with three smaller ones above, below, and before it; the apical margin is strongly tinged with shining bronzy brown; cilia shining bronzy. *Hind wings* brown, with whitish cilia, except at the extreme apex. *Abdomen and legs* greyish fuscous above, white beneath. *Exp. al.* 17—18 mm.

Hab. Zanzibar, three specimens (*Jackson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species is closely allied to *Phycodes minor*, Wlsm., an Indian form.

[Pl. iv., fig. 20.]

Phycodes albitogata, sp. n.

(*Antennæ and palpi* broken). *Head* whitish grey, speckled. *Thorax* whitish grey, speckled with bronzy fuscous above, white beneath. *Fore wings* whitish grey, with delicate transverse bronzy fuscous striæ throughout, and with two distinct straight transverse fasciæ; the first one at one-third from the base, bronzy black, containing two shining metallic brassy yellow bars, reaching throughout from costal to dorsal margin; the second at two-thirds from the base, narrower than the first, slightly interrupted above the fold, and containing one shining metallic brassy yellow bar; the apical portion of the wing beyond the second fascia is slightly shaded as well as striated with bronzy fuscous, and groups of shining metallic brassy yellow scales lie along the apical margin from the apex nearly to the anal angle; there is a small bronzy fuscous streak on the extreme costal margin at the base; cilia shining bronzy brown. Under side unicolorous brown. *Hind wings* shining semi-transparent white, with a strong lilac hue, and having a broad brown band along the costal margin; cilia delicate white, with a more opaque white line along their base, merging into brown at the extreme apex. Under side lilac-white, with a broad brown band along the costal margin, widening from the base outwards. *Abdomen* shining greyish white above, white beneath. *Legs* white. *Exp. al.* 16 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species differs from *Nigilgia adjectella*, Wkr., in the second fascia having but one metallic line or bar instead of two, in the absence of a metallic line from this fascia to the apex, and in its paler colour and white hind wings.

Phycodes adjectella, Wkr.

Nigilgia adjectella, Wkr, Cat. Lp. Ins. B. M., XXVIII., 512. (1863).

I am unable to separate *Nigilgia* from *Phycodes*, Gn., a genus which has hitherto been confined to the Indian region, but which is apparently equally well represented in Africa. Walker's type was received from Sierra Leone. I have in my collection a specimen, also a female, received from Mr. F. J. Jackson, who met with it at Tangani, Kolumbi Creek (East Africa), in August, 1885.

TINEIDÆ.

TALÆPORIANÆ.

DISSOCTENA, *Stgr.*

[Pl. iv., fig. 21.]

Dissoctena affinis, sp. n.

Antennæ bipectinate, each of the long pectinations slender and pubescent. *Palpi* very short, subochreous. *Head* brownish cinereous. *Thorax* cinereous. *Fore wings* with rather straight costa, rounded apex, and oblique (scarcely convex) apical margin: brownish cinereous, with two indistinct paler subochreous costal patches beyond the middle, and before the middle a very indistinct oblique fascia-form shade of the same colour, dilated outwards from costal to dorsal margin; about three very indistinct subochreous spots on the lower half of the apical margin before the brownish cinereous cilia. *Hind wings* slightly darker than the fore wings, and with a more fuscous shade owing to the absence of subochreous scaling; cilia unicolorous. *Abdomen and Legs* cinereous fuscous. *Exp. al.* 14 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), three specimens (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

The subochreous markings on this plainly coloured species are very indistinct, and probably almost obsolete on some examples, unless taken in fine condition. They seem to constitute a sufficient ground for separating the species from the South European *D. granigerella*, *Stgr.*, to which it is nevertheless closely allied.

It seems desirable to subdivide the *Tineidæ* of *Heinemann* as follows:—

A. Maxillary palpi obsolete.

1. Fore wings with veins 7 and 8 arising from a common stem out of vein 9 = SETOMORPHINÆ.
2. Fore wings with veins 7 and 8 not arising from a common stem out of vein 9 = EUPLOCAMINÆ.

B. Maxillary palpi 4—6-jointed = TINEINÆ.

SETOMORPHINÆ.

SETOMORPHA, *Z.*

[Pl. vii., fig. 73.]

The neuration of *Setomorpha rutella*, *Z.* (the type of the genus), is as follows:—

Fore wings 12 veins; 7 and 8 arising from a common stem out of 9, 7 to apex; 5 and 6 slightly curved, parallel; 3 and 4 from a very short common stem; 2 from near angle of cell, curved at origin. *Hind wings* 8 veins; 2 and 3 from a point at angle of cell; 5 and 6 from a common stem, 6 to apex.

Hapsifera, Z., agrees with *Setomorpha* in having 7 and 8 of the fore wings stalked out of vein 9, but differs in the form of the palpi, and in having 5 and 6 of the hind wings, as also 2 and 3, separate.

Ichnopsis, Wlsm., should probably be placed in the neighbourhood of these two genera.

Zeller's type of *Setomorpha rutella* is apparently unique, but I have three or four undescribed African species closely allied to it.

EUPLOCAMINÆ.

AUTOCHTHONUS, gen. n.

(*αὐτόχθωνος* = bred of the soil.)

Type. *Autochthonus chalybiellus*, Wlsm.

[Pl. vii., fig. 74.]

Antennæ [♂?]: ♀ simple. *Labial palpi* coarsely clothed beneath; second joint more than twice the length of the apical joint, the latter projecting obliquely upwards, cylindrical, more or less acute. *Maxillary palpi*, *Haustellum*, and *Ocelli* obsolete. *Head* rough. *Fore wings* narrow, elongate, tufted above, apex depressed, rounded, costal and dorsal margins evenly receding from it. *Neuration* 12 veins; 7 and 8 from a common stem, forming a short fork, 7 to apex; 9 from the same point as this stem; the other veins separate; two internal veins, one running throughout the length of the cell from between 4 and 5; the other, a shorter vein, cuts off the upper angle of the cell to the base of vein 10. *Hind wings* elongate-lanceolate, apex slightly rounded, the margins evenly receding from it, but the dorsal margin is slightly more convex than the costal. *Neuration* 8 veins; 2 curved from the outer third of cell; 3 and 4 from a point at the lower angle of cell; 5 and 6 from a common stem; one internal vein running throughout the length of the cell.

This genus differs from *Euplocamus*, Latr., in the structure of the antennæ, and in having veins 5 and 6 of the hind wings from a common stem, and 3 and 4 from a point.

[Pl. iv., fig. 22).]

Autochthonus chalybiellus, sp. n.

Antennæ simple; ochreous. *Palpi* pale ochreous, the erect apical joint naked; second joint thickly clothed with projecting scales beneath. *Head* pale ochreous. *Fore wings* mottled rather transversely throughout with about equal proportions of shining steel-grey, rich dark brown, and pale ochreous, the latter prevailing in the numerous tufts of raised scales which are scattered over the wing-surface; these are sometimes shielded with steel-grey on their anterior sides; the most conspicuous of these tufts are, one above the middle of the dorsal margin but below the fold, another above it near the costal margin, and another about the anal angle of the cell; but the whole wing-surface is very roughly scaled (the species calling to mind the paler but very similar *Euplocamus horridella*, Wkr., from which it differs, as subsequently stated); cilia mixed brownish and pale ochreous, paler at the anal angle. *Hind wings* æneous, with a purplish gloss; cilia shining greyish. *Abdomen* brownish grey; anal tuft ochreous. *Exp. al.* 14—16 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

SCALIDOMIA, gen. n.

(σκαλίζ = a hoe, ὤμος = shoulder).

Type. *Tinea horridella*, Wkr.

[Pl. vii., fig. 75.]

Antennæ stout, very slightly serrated towards the apex, two-thirds the length of the fore wings. *Labial palpi*, second joint slightly recurved, clothed with projecting scales beneath; apical joint obliquely erect, cylindrical, obtuse, about one-third the length of the second joint. *Maxillary palpi*, *Haustellum*, and *Ocelli* obsolete. *Head* rough. *Fore wings* elongate, apical margin obliquely convex, apex rounded, width equal to about one-third the length; wing-surface more or less tufted with raised scales. *Neuration* 11 veins; 7 and 8 from a common stem, 7 to apex; the other veins separate; an internal vein runs from the space between 5 and 6 to between 9 and 10. *Hind wings* lanceolate-ovate, apex produced, rounded; dorsal margin convex, costal margin nearly straight, slightly depressed from the middle. *Neuration* 8 veins; 3 and 4 somewhat approximate at base; 6 and 7 parallel; two internal veins, one from base of 4, the other from

base of 6, meet in the middle of the cell, and are apparently continued to the base in a common stem.

This genus differs from *Euplocamus*, Latr., in the structure of the antennæ, and in having but 11 veins in the fore wings.

Scalidomia horridella, Wkr.

Tinea horridella, Wkr., Cat. Lp. Ins. B. M., XXVIII., 474. (1863).

Euplocamus horridellus, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 237—8.

Malvern (Natal), three specimens (*Bowker*); Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

BARBAROSCARDIA, gen. n.

($\beta\acute{\alpha}\beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\sigma$; = foreign, *scardia* (nom. gen.)).

Type. *Barbaroscardia fasciata*, Wlsm.

[Pl. vii., fig. 76.]

Antennæ ♂ strongly ciliated. *Labial palpi* roughly clothed beneath; the short projecting apical joint slender, naked, slightly shorter than the second joint. *Maxillary palpi*, *Haustellum*, and *Ocelli* obsolete. *Head* rough. *Fore wings* ovate, apex evenly rounded, costal and dorsal margins convex. *Neuration* 11 veins; 7 and 8 from a common stem, 7 to apex; rest separate; one internal vein running from the base of 6 to the base of 10. *Hind wings* as broad as the fore wings, ovate, costal margin straighter and less convex than the dorsal, apex rounded. *Neuration* 8 veins; 3 and 4 arising from a point at the lower angle of the cell; 5 distinctly separate from 4, nearly parallel with 6 and 7; one internal vein from between 5 and 6 dividing the cell throughout.

This genus differs from *Euplocamus*, Latr., in the structure of the antennæ, and in having only 11 veins in the fore wings.

[Pl. iv., fig. 23.]

Barbaroscardia fasciata, sp. n.

Antennæ pale brownish, ciliated in the male. *Palpi* whitish ochreous, slightly darker at the sides and at the base of the apical joint, projecting, scarcely upturned. *Head* whitish ochreous, densely clothed above. *Fore wings* whitish ochreous, sprinkled with scattered brown scales; a distinct brown transverse fascia lies at one-third of the wing-length, and is followed on the outer

half of the wing by three cuneiform brown spots, two costal and one dorsal, all pointing downwards, and sufficiently connected to form a V-shaped mark, with its apex approximate to the anal angle; the lower extremities of the two costal spots impinge upon the opposite upper corners of the dorsal spot, which occupies the lower half of the wing; cilia whitish ochreous, with a few small brownish spots at their bases. *Hind wings* grey, with scarcely paler cilia. *Abdomen* grey. *Legs* whitish ochreous. *Exp. al.* 14 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (E. Africa); two specimens (*Druce*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

A distinct form, perhaps allied to *Euplocamus stupens*, Wlgrn.

LASIOCTENA, *Meyr.*

Lasioctena sisyræa, *Meyr.*, *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*,
1887, 279.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony).

COMPSOCTENA, *Z.*

Compsoctena primella, *Z.*

I am fortunate in having received the female of this species. It does not fulfil Zeller's prophecy that it would probably prove to be apterous (*Hand. Kong. Svensk. Vet.-Ak.*, 1852, 87), nor my own suggestion that it would have smaller wings and a larger body than the male (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1881, 227); on the contrary, the wings are larger (*exp. al.* ♂ 16—18 mm., ♀ 20 mm.).

The body is long and fringed at the sides posteriorly, the ovipositor is conspicuously produced and abruptly squared at the end, not acute. The antennæ are thickly and coarsely scaled, not with clearly divided pectinations, as in the male; but they are in some degree pectinated, the pectinations compressed together, and lying forward along the stem of the antenna. The palpi are roughly clothed with long scattered hair-scales, less closely appressed than in the male. The coloration is much the same as in the male.

There can now be no doubt that this genus should be placed among the *Tineidæ*, where it should stand in the

neighbourhood of *Euplocamus*, Latr., from which it differs chiefly in the separation of veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings. The genus *Lasioctena*, Meyr., seems to differ from *Compsoctena* in the structure of the palpi, which are recurved, and in having veins 6 and 7 of the hind wings approximate at the base. I think I have an undescribed species belonging to this genus.

Malvern (Natal), two specimens (*Bowker*); Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*).

TINEINÆ.

TINEA, Z.

Tinea vastella, Z.

Bedford (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*); Grahamstown (Cape Colony), three specimens (*Druce*); Cape Colony, eight specimens (*Zell. Coll.*); Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*); Malvern (Natal), one specimen (*Bowker*); Caffraria, one specimen (*Zell. Coll.*); Delagoa Bay (East Africa), one specimen (*Druce*); Kilima Njaro (East Africa), three specimens (*Jackson*); Sudan, two specimens (*Zell. Coll.*), three specimens (*Frey Coll.*).

Tinea tapetzella, Z.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*).

This species has apparently not been previously recorded from South Africa.

Tinea fuscipunctella, Hw.

Estcourt (Natal), (*Hutchinson*).

[Pl. iv., fig. 24.]

Tinea zebra, sp. n.

Antennæ whitish ochreous. *Palpi* whitish ochreous. *Head* yellow. *Thorax* brown, inclining to ochreous posteriorly. *Fore wings* pale shining ochreous, the basal third of the costal margin narrowly brown; a brown longitudinal basal streak, tapering outwards, runs along the fold to the anal angle, where it is connected with a brown shade which is continued along the base of the cilia around the apex; a wedge-shaped shade of scattered brown scales points inward from the apex, and terminates in a brown spot and a slender brown line about the end of the cell; cilia pale shining ochreous. Under

side brownish, with pale cilia. *Hind wings and cilia* shining whitish ochreous. *Abdomen and legs* ochreous. *Exp. al.* 14 mm.

Hab. Grahamstown (Cape Colony), three specimens (*Druce*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

BLABOPHANES, Z.

Blabophanes longella, Wkr.

Gambia, one specimen (*Druce*); Zululand, one specimen received from the late Col. Harvey Tower.

Blabophanes monachella, Hb.

Bathurst (Gambia), "November—December," one specimen (*Carter*).

This widely-distributed species is apparently new to the African fauna, but this and *longella* are probably only varieties of one species.

Blabophanes speculella, Z.

Estcourt (Natal), three specimens (*Hutchinson*).

Blabophanes rejectella, Wkr.

Estcourt (Natal), three specimens (*Hutchinson*).

Blabophanes rutilicostella, Stn.

Estcourt (Natal), two specimens (*Hutchinson*).

NEMOPHORA, Hb.

Nemophora elongatella, Wlsm.

I notice that this species differs slightly in neuration from the European forms of *Nemophora*; veins 5 and 6 of the hind wings are separate, and the cell is somewhat longer.

Estcourt (Natal), three specimens (*Hutchinson*).

CEROMITIA, Z.

N. syn. = *AGISANA*, Mschl. (1883).

This genus is distinguished from *Nemophora* by its shorter maxillary palpi, and by having veins 8 and 9 of the fore wings and 5 and 6 of the hind wings separate: it is undoubtedly allied to *Nemophora*.

Ceromitia wahlbergi, Z.

Estcourt (Natal), two specimens (*Hutchinson*); Malvern (Natal), one specimen (*Bowker*).

Ceromitia turpisella, Wkr.

Nemophora turpisella, Wkr., Cat. Lp. Ins. B. M., XXVIII., 497 (1863).

N. syn. = *Agisana caffrariella*, Mschl., Ver. Z.-b., Ges. Wien., XXXII., 308—9, Pl. XVI., 24 (1883).

This species belongs properly to the genus *Ceromitia*, but the neuration does not appear to be constant; veins 8 and 9 of the fore wings being coincident at the base in some specimens, although not necessarily in both wings; the separation of veins 5 and 6 of hind wings is, however, a constant character.

Annshaw (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Barrett*); Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*); Malvern (Natal), one specimen (*Bowker*); Delagoa Bay (East Africa), two specimens (*Druce*).

Ceromitia alternipunctella, Wlsm.

Nemophora alternipunctella, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 245—6.

This species must also be placed in *Ceromitia*.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*).

ADELINÆ.

ADELA, *Latr.*

[Pl. iv., fig. 25.]

Adela cuneella, sp. n.

Antenna in the ♂ about twice as long as the fore wings; brownish above, hoary beneath, the basal third spotted with whitish on the upper side. *Palpi and Head* very roughly clothed with long hair-like scales, brownish fuscous above, hoary beneath. *Thorax* brownish fuscous above, hoary beneath. *Fore wings* hoary, thickly clothed with closely-packed elongate bronzy-brown scales, in some lights showing metallic lustre; at two-thirds of the wing-length is an outwardly oblique, cuneiform, whitish costal streak reaching half-across the wing, margined with bronzy brown on each side, the inner margin slightly darker than the outer; at the apex of the wing is a rather distinct small curved fuscous line at the base of the cilia, which beyond it are white, tipped with bronzy

brown; this curved line is preceded in the costal cilia by a short inwardly oblique whitish streak, margined by bronzy-brown scales, and below it, in the cilia of the apical margin, are a few corresponding whitish scales, below which is a slender broken bronzy line at the base of the cilia, which are dirty white, shading to bronzy brown at the anal angle. *Hind wings* bronzy brown, with a darker line along the base of the unicolorous cilia. *Abdomen and Legs* fuscous; tarsal joints spotted with white. *Exp. al.* 10—11 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), two specimens (*Hutchinson*).
Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

A small, rather obscure species, but very distinct from any of its known European or American allies.

NEMOTOIS, *Hb.*

[Pl. iv., fig. 26.]

Nemotois humilis, sp. n.

Antennæ bronzy, faintly annulated, rather more than twice as long as the fore wings. *Palpi* very short, roughly clothed with hair-like scales. *Head* dull purplish fuscous. *Thorax* shining bronzy. *Fore wings* shining bronzy, without markings; the metallic scales are arranged in lines throughout, divided from each other by the darkened ground colour, which is scarcely visible between them. *Hind wings* purplish, with scarcely paler purplish cilia. *Abdomen* fuscous. *Legs* fuscous; the posterior tarsal joints faintly pale spotted. *Exp. al.* 8 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (East Africa); five specimens (*Druce*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

A very small unicolorous species allied to *cupriacellus*, *Hb.*

HYPONOMEUTINÆ.

HYPONOMEUTA, *Z.*

Hyponomeuta subplumbellus, Wlsm.

Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Hyponomeuta strigillatus, *Z.*

Hyponomeuta strigillatus, *Z.*, Hand. Kong. Svensk. Vet.-Ak., 1852, 102—3.

N. syn. = *Hyponomeuta perficitellus*, Wkr., Cat. Lp. Ins. B. M., XXVIII., 531—2 (1863).

Delogo Bay (East Africa), two specimens (*Druce*);
Accra (Gold Coast), (*Carter*).

Hyponomeuta morbillosus, Z., Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross., XIII.,
222—3, pl. III., 66 (1877).

Zanzibar.

This species was omitted from my previous paper
(Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881).

[Pl. iv., fig. 27.]

Hyponomeuta puncticornis, sp. n.

Antennæ pale leaden grey, with a minute spot on the upper side of the basal joint. *Palpi* short, porrected; pale leaden grey, unspotted. *Head* pale leaden grey. *Thorax* pale leaden grey, with five black spots and one on the anterior half of each of the tegulæ; the thoracic spots are arranged as follows: two anterior adjacent; two median, more widely separated; one posterior, remote. *Fore wings* shining pale leaden grey, with about fifteen black spots; a line of four or five near the costal margin, the last only beyond the middle, the last but one about the middle; a line of four above the fold, the last slightly beyond the middle; a line of four below the fold, the last slightly beyond the outer spot of the middle line; two or three more near the apical margin before the cilia; cilia pale leaden grey. Under side dark greyish fuscous. *Hind wings* shining leaden grey, scarcely darker than the fore wings; cilia slightly darker than the hind wings. Under side slightly paler than in the fore wings. *Abdomen* dark greyish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 24 mm.

Hab. Delago Bay (East Africa), two specimens (*Druce*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

ETA, Grote.

[Pl. iv., fig. 28.]

Eta carteri, sp. n.

Antennæ somewhat serrated, thickened, purplish fuscous; apical third snow-white, spotted above with fuscous and tipped with fuscous. *Palpi* recurved to middle of face, purple. *Haustellum* orange. *Head* deep purple, with two conspicuous snow-white lateral spots behind the antennæ and two on the face. *Thorax* deep purple, with two anterior snow-white spots, somewhat smaller than those behind the antennæ; one central snow-white spot behind the middle, and two small snow-white lateral spots beneath

the tegulæ. *Fore wings* deep shining purple, with from fifteen to eighteen conspicuous snow-white spots, mostly circular; one at the middle of the base, three on the costa, of which two are on the basal half, and one at the commencement of the apical fourth, the latter somewhat produced downwards; two spots in the basal half on the dorsal margin, the first circular, the second smaller and semi-circular; between these and the first two of the costal spots is a large round spot crossing the fold; immediately beyond the middle of the wing are two similar ones, of which the lower one is the larger, and lies immediately below the fold; beyond these again is an elongate reniform spot, produced downwards to the fold; between this and the anal angle is another circular spot, not touching the dorsal margin; in the apical fourth of the wing are three spots, one somewhat reniform, produced downwards, but not parallel with the apical margin, the other two are above it, both circular, the outer one being the smaller; besides these spots above mentioned there are three or more very small spots, of which the most conspicuous are one between the two reniform spots, one above the first reniform spot, and one below the costal margin before the apex; cilia bright shining copper-brown. Under side dull fuscous, deep purple towards the apex and apical margin; a white spot on the costal margin at one-fourth from the apex, and a small white spot below and beyond it; these correspond with the similar spots on the upper side of which others are more or less visible. *Hind wings* copper-brown on the basal half, tending to purplish fuscous outwardly; cilia bright purple about the apex, copper-brown towards the base. Under side brownish, shading to deep purple at the apex, where there are two conspicuous white spots, the one on the costal margin, the other below and beyond it between veins 6 and 7; the costal spot only is visible on the upper side. *Abdomen* copper-brown, anal segment deep purplish fuscous. Under side bright purple, copper-brown at sides and base, with a white band at the commencement of the purplish colouring, followed by two white spots near it, and a conspicuous white patch on the penultimate segment. *Legs* bright purple, banded and spotted with white on the tibiæ; the anterior pair with two large white spots at the base of the femora. *Exp. al.* 24 mm.

Hab. Bathurst, May; one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

I have named this beautiful and distinct species after Mr. Gilbert T. Carter, to whom I am so deeply indebted for his assiduous efforts to increase my collection of African Micro-Lepidoptera.

GYMNOGRAMMA, Z.

[Pl. iv., fig. 29 ; Pl. vii., fig. 77.]

Gymnogramma hutchinsoni, sp. n.

Antennæ fuscous. *Palpi* leaden grey. *Head* fuscous, a collar of reddish orange dividing the head from the thorax. *Thorax* leaden grey. Under side leaden grey, orange-red in front near the head. *Fore wings and cilia* unicolorous leaden grey. Under side orange reddish, except the outer third and costal margins, which are fuscous. Neuration 12 veins; all separate; with a supplementary cell caused by 5 being continued through the cell to the base of 11; 1 forked at base. *Hind wings and cilia* orange-red. Under side orange-red, except at the base. Neuration 8 veins; with a supplementary cell; the internal nervule commences near the base of 6, and is curved downwards, encroaching on the lower cell; 3 and 4 from a point at lower angle of cell; 2 from slightly beyond outer third of cell. *Abdomen* fuscous, fringed with orange-red at the sides posteriorly; the anal segment entirely orange-red. Under side orange-red, except at the base. *Exp. al.* 16 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), three specimens (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species differs from *G. rufiventris*, Z., in the absence of a dark apical margin and cilia to the upper side of the hind wings, and in its leaden rather than brown fore wings.

EUSTIXIS, Hb.

Eustixis flavivittella, Wlsm.

Delagoa Bay (East Africa), two specimens (*Druce*); Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

PLUTELLINÆ.

PLUTELLA, Schrk.

Plutella cruciferarum, Z.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony), 16 specimens (*Druce*); Estcourt (Natal), five specimens (*Hutchinson*); Gambia, two specimens (*Druce*).

Not hitherto recorded from South or West Africa.

GELECHIANÆ.

GELECHIA, Z.

Gelechia rescissella, Z.

Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Gelechia zetterstedtiella, Z.

Estcourt (Natal), seven specimens (*Hutchinson*).

Gelechia aglossella, Wkr., Cat., Lp. Ins. B. M., XXXV.,
1830—1 (1866).

Cape.

This species was omitted from my previous paper.

[Pl. iv., fig. 30.]

Gelechia hutchinsonella, sp. n.

Antennæ brownish fuscous, faintly pale-spotted above, paler beneath. *Palpi* pale stramineous, banded with fuscous before the end of the apical joint, and with a brownish fuscous spot at the base of the second joint externally. *Head* pale stramineous. *Thorax* stramineous; patagia with a brown spot at their base. *Fore wings* stramineous, with a brownish fuscous spot at the extreme base of the costa, thence shaded with greyish fuscous along the costal margin nearly to the commencement of the costo-apical cilia; along the centre of this costal shade a line of chestnut scales can be traced in fresh specimens, reaching to half the length of the wing; contiguous to the lower edge of the costal shade, but before the middle, is a distinct black spot; a conspicuous greyish fuscous patch lies on the dorsal margin contiguous to the anal angle, its rounded inner edge narrowly margined by a line of black scales, its outer extremity touched with chestnut; this patch is connected at the anal angle with a shade of the same colour, which follows the apical margin to the apex, interrupted only by a small marginal spot of the pale stramineous ground colour, immediately below the apex, by which the darker shade appears to be deflected inwards; cilia greyish fuscous. *Hind wings and cilia* grey. *Abdomen* grey. *Legs* greyish, faintly pale-speckled. *Exp. al.* 10—14 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), eight specimens (*Hutchinson*).
Tangani (Kolumbi Creek, East Africa), August, one specimen (*Jackson*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. iv., fig. 31.]

Gelechia palpigera, sp. n.

Antennæ ochreous. *Palpi* dark brown, with the apical joint and a spot at the apex of the second joint white. *Head and Thorax* greyish ochreous. *Fore wings* greyish ochreous, paler along the base of the costal half; a brown spot at the extreme base of the costal margin is connected by a slender line along the margin with a brown shade on the outer half of the costa, which, commencing very obliquely, is margined internally by a whitish line, and interrupted about half-way to the apex by a similar, slender, very oblique whitish line running to a whitish subapical patch (not visible in every specimen), below which are a few dark scales at the base of the dorsal cilia; on the wing-surface a small fuscous spot lies beyond the end of the cell, opposite the base of the second white costal streak; and in another specimen this is preceded by two similar spots, one on the fold and one on the disk, about equidistant from the other two; cilia greyish ochreous. Under side unicolorous brownish ochreous. *Hind wings and cilia* dark grey. *Abdomen* brownish ochreous. *Legs* greyish ochreous. *Exp. al.* 14—17 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (East Africa), two specimens (*Druce*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

The larger specimen has the three spots, the smaller only one.

BRACHMIA, *Hein.**Brachmia trigella*, Z.

Estcourt (Natal), two specimens (*Hutchinson*).

Brachmia subsecivella, Z.

Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

ANACAMPSIS, *Crt.**Anacamptis lamprostoma*, Z.

Gelechia lamprostoma, Z., Is., 1847, 851.

N. syn. = *Gelechia zulu*, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 261—2.

Gelechia zulu, Wlsm., must be regarded as a synonym of *lamprostoma*, Z. This species appears to be widely distributed; it occurs in Sicily, Spain, Asia Minor, and India, as well as Africa.

Bathurst (Gambia), November, two specimens (*Carter*); Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

PTOCHEUSA, *Hein.*

Ptocheusa? cemiostomella, Z., Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross., XIII., 357—8 (1887).

Zanzibar.

This species was omitted from my previous paper.

POLYHYMNO, *Chamb.*,

Can. Ent., VI., 246—7 (1874).

N. syn. = *Copocercia*, Z., Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross., XIII., 374—5 (1877).

The type of *Polyhymno*, Chamb., is *Polyhymno luteostrigella*, Chamb., a species occurring in the United States. This species is figured Pl. VII., fig. 78.

Copocercia was described by Zeller for the reception of *Copocercia crambinella*, Z., from Ubaque.

I have several specimens of *Polyhymno luteostrigella*, Chamb., and the type of *Copocercia crambinella*, Z.; there can be no doubt that they are congeneric. *Polyhymno* takes precedence.

The neururation is as follows:—

Fore wings 12 veins; 7 and 8 from a common stem, 7 to costa immediately above apex; rest separate, 2 from near angle of cell; 1b furcate at base. *Hind wings* 8 veins; 3 and 4 very short, stalked (almost from a point); 6 and 7 stalked, 6 to apical margin, 7 to costa. *Ocelli* present.

[Pl. iv., fig. 32.]

Polyhymno cleodorella, sp. n.

Antennæ brownish. *Palpi* white, tinged with brown on the under side towards the apex. *Head* shining creamy white. *Thorax* brown; tegulæ shining white. *Fore wings* falcate at the apex; brown, with shining white longitudinal streaks and ante-apical costal geminations; a wide central white streak from the base, slightly nearer to the costal than to the dorsal margin, is attenuated beyond the middle, and almost reaches the apical margin below the falcate apex; a more slender line of white on the extreme costal margin from near the base is deflexed about the middle of the costal margin, and runs very obliquely outwards, ending slightly beyond and above the end of the central streak; a third

white line, starting at the basal third below the fold, crosses the fold beyond the middle, and is somewhat dilated towards its apex, opposite to the middle of the apical margin and on a level with the apex of the upper line; this third line gives off a short oblique branch beneath, which commences on and follows the fold to near the anal angle; there are three short outwardly oblique costal streaks immediately before the apex, and two minute ones above the apex itself in the apical cilia; the ends of the cilia are brown at the extreme apex, with a minute spot of blackish scales lying beneath the projected point; cilia on the apical margin white, with a brown line along their base, within which is a slender parallel white one; cilia at the anal angle tinged with brown. *Hind wings* deeply emarginate below the pointed apex; brownish grey; cilia pale greyish brown, faintly touched with whitish below the apex. *Abdomen* brownish. *Legs* brown, touched with whitish spots on the posterior tarsal joints. *Exp. al.* 12 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia); "Three specimens taken in November and December" (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species differs but little from the South American *Copocercia crambinella*, Z., except in the arrangement of the costal streaks, and in the more conspicuous third line of white crossing the fold. *Polyhymno luteotactella*, Chamb., is very similar, but distinct.

[Pl. iv., fig. 33.]

Polyhymno? tenuis, sp. n.

Antennæ with the basal joint elongate, narrow at the base, slightly enlarged towards its apex; white at the base, shaded with brown beyond the basal third. *Palpi* long, slender, recurved; white. *Head and Thorax* shining white. *Fore wings* slender, falcate at the apex; shining white, with the apex, one costal, and two dorsal oblique streaks, greyish brown; the first dorsal streak commences at one-fourth from the base, is short, stout, outwardly oblique, and reaches to the fold; the second dorsal streak commences about the middle of the dorsal margin, is wide at its base, tapering upwards in a very oblique outward direction, crossing the fold, and attenuated to a slender line in the direction of the apex, before which it meets the scarcely less oblique but much shorter costal streak, which commences at about one-third from the apex; beyond and near the costal streak is a greyish brown shade extending to the apex; at the extreme apex is a dark brown spot,

narrowly set in white, to which two slender greyish brown streaks running through the white apical cilia give an eye-like effect; these streaks are bent downward at the apex, and, together with a large patch of brown scales in the subapical cilia, increase the falcate appearance to the wing-tip; they are distinctly visible on the under side; cilia at the anal angle pale brownish grey. *Hind wings* deeply emarginate beneath the much prolonged and slender apex; pale shining grey; cilia faintly brownish tinged, with a distinct brownish fuscous transverse streak running through them at the extreme apex, and very near their outer points. *Abdomen* greyish white. *Legs* white, spotted with brownish. *Exp. al.* 9—10 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), three specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species is perhaps not properly referred to *Polyhymno*, but it is hardly advisable to create a new genus for its reception at present. Its more slender hind wings distinguish it from the typical form of this genus.

STROBISIA, *Clem.*

The neururation of this genus is as follows:—

Fore wings 12 veins; 7 and 8 from a common stem; or 11 veins, 7 absent (coincident with 8); 2 and 3 from a curved common stem; rest separate; 1*b* furcate at base. *Hind wings* 8 veins; 3 and 4 from a point at angle of cell; 6 and 7 from a point; 1*b* furcate at base.

[Pl. iv., fig. 34; Pl. vii., fig. 79.]

Strobisia metallica, sp. n.

Antennæ pale yellow, spotted with black on the upper side of each joint. *Labial palpi* long, recurved, acuminate; apical joint slightly longer than the second; externally whitish, slightly clouded with grey, especially on the inner side. *Head* greyish fuscous; face shining whitish grey. *Thorax* greyish fuscous, with a brownish tint posteriorly. Under side pale greyish ochreous. *Fore wings* elongate, apex depressed, apical margin scarcely oblique; bronzy brown on basal two-thirds, streaked with fuscous between the metallic markings, which are as follows: first a conspicuous bright steel-blue stripe along the costa from base, depressed and somewhat widened before the middle of the wing, ending above the fold at about half the wing-length; this stripe is

slightly dark-margined throughout; below it is a streak of a similar colour running along the fold from the base, and ending before the middle of the fold closely above a detached elongate spot of the same metallic steel-blue, lying immediately below the fold beyond its middle; at two-thirds the wing-length are two conspicuous lilac metallic spots, the first, costal, reaching less than half-way across the wing, the other, dorsal, almost connected with it, and occupying more than half the width of the wing; these are also distinctly dark-margined; beyond them is a broad bright orange-yellow fascia completely crossing the wing; the apical portion of the wing is fuscous, containing three small metallic spots, parallel with the apical margin, and separated from it by an orange streak; cilia bright steel-blue, separated by a dark line from the orange streak. Under side uniformly smooth, shining greenish grey. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous; cilia grey. Under side shining greenish grey. *Abdomen* brownish fuscous. Under side pale greyish ochreous. *Legs* brownish fuscous, spotted with whitish at the joints; spurs whitish. *Exp. al.* 11 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen among a species of mallow in November (*Carter*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

BRACHY-CROSSATA, *Hein.*

The genus *Brachycrossata* has 12 veins in the fore wings; 7 and 8 from a common stem; 2 and 3 separate and parallel. There are 8 veins in the hind wings; 3 and 4 from a point at lower angle of cell; 6 and 7 from a point at upper angle of cell.

The genus, as thus defined, is of very limited extent. A considerable number of species occur in the Indian region, and also in Africa, which agree with *Brachycrossata* in all particulars, *except* that veins 2 and 3 of the fore wings rise from a recurved common stem. This difference in neuration may be sufficient to constitute another genus, but for the present it would be rash to give it a name, as it has most probably been already described by Walker without reference to the neural characters. It will be better for the present at least to divide *Brachycrossata* into two sections, thus:—

A. Veins 2 and 3 of the fore wings separate.

B. Veins 2 and 3 of the fore wings arising from a recurved common stem.

BRACHY-CROSSATA, Sect. B.

Brachycrossata septella, Z.

Gelechia (*Nothris*) *septella*, Z., Hand. Kong. Svensk. Vet.-Ak., 1852, 108—9.

Bathurst (Gambia), seven specimens (*Carter*); Tangani (Kolumbi Creek, East Africa), August, one specimen (*Jackson*).

[Pl. iv., fig. 35.]

Brachycrossata marginata, sp. n.

Antennæ pale fawn-brown, the basal joint shaded with greyish fuscous. *Palpi* slender; pale fawn-brown on their inner sides and at the end of the apical joint; otherwise pale greyish fuscous. *Head* dull fawn-brown, shaded with greyish fuscous on the face and vertex. *Thorax* dull fawn-brown. *Fore wings* pale fawn-brown; a discal spot before the middle and a band of even width from the apex to the anal angle, but not reaching the costal margin, greyish fuscous; there is also an obscure outwardly oblique costal streak of the same colour before the apex; a very faint indication of a second spot at the end of the cell; cilia pale fawn-brown. Under side pale greyish fuscous. *Hind wings* greyish fuscous, with scarcely paler cilia. *Abdomen* greyish fuscous; the ♂ with a strong ochreous anal tuft. *Exp. al.* 15—17 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), five specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species agrees with *septella*, Z., in having veins 2 and 3 of the fore wings from a curved common stem.

ODITES, gen. n.

(ὁδῖτης = traveller.)

Type. *Odites natalensis*, Wlsm.

[Pl. vii., fig. 80.]

Antennæ simple; basal joint slightly thickened, without pecten. *Labial palpi* slender, recurved; apical joint nearly equal in length to the second joint, sharply acuminate; second joint clothed with appressed scales, which do not project beyond it. *Maxillary palpi* short, meeting over the base of the haustellum. *Haustellum* moderately long, scaled at the base. *Ocelli* obsolete. *Head* slightly roughened. *Fore wings*, apex produced, costal margin scarcely convex, apical margin oblique. *Neuration* 12 veins; 7 and 8 from a common stem enclosing the apex; rest separate; 2

from near angle of cell ; an internal vein runs from between 5 and 6 to near base of 11. *Hind wings* trapezoidal, with produced apex and oblique outer margin. *Neuration* 8 veins ; 6 and 7 from a common stem ; 3 and 4 from a point, or from a common stem, from the lower angle of cell ; 5 from or near angle of cell. *Legs* : hind tibiæ clothed with smooth appressed scales.

This genus will probably be found to include a number of forms from various parts of the world, which have hitherto been confounded with Zeller's genus *Cryptolechia*, from which they differ in having veins 6 and 7 of the hind wings from a common stem, instead of separate and nearly parallel, as in his original type of that genus, *Cryptolechia straminella*, from South Africa.

If the name *Cryptolechia* is to be retained for the species originally described as the type of that genus,—and I fail to see how the rule can be departed from in this instance,—any family founded upon an alliance with that genus must at least retain its essential characters, and cannot be established to include the forms in which veins 6 and 7 of the hind wings are not separated, this wide difference in neuration being admitted by all authorities to be of the utmost importance in systematic classification. It follows that Zeller's genus *Cryptolechia* falls into the family *Æcophoridae* of Meyrick, and annihilates Meyrick's family *Cryptolechidæ*, which was not founded on the typical form. Mr. Meyrick, recognising this, has since recharacterised his family *Cryptolechidæ* under the name *Xyloryetidæ* (Tr. Roy. Soc. South Australia, 1890, 23—4).

I have explained that it is necessary to establish this genus *Odites* on the strength of its neural characters ; these exhibit affinities to the family *Gelechidæ* of Heineemann rather than to the *Æcophoridae* of Meyrick, and moreover distinguish it from all genera yet described, not only in the now suppressed family *Cryptolechidæ*, but even more strongly from the *Æcophoridae* which may be retained, provided always that they agree with the original typical *Æcophora*, whatever that may be. The error, for which Mr. Meyrick cannot rightly be held responsible, has evidently arisen through the confusion which Zeller created by his attempts to expand and amplify his original work. These attempts (Lin. Ent., IX., 353, *et seq.* (1854), and Hor. Soc. Ent. Ross., XIII.,

258—261 (1877)) had the effect of supplanting his original descriptions, and served rather to obscure the classification than to render it more correct or more easy of comprehension. *Cryptolechia straminella* having been described originally as the type of the genus (Hand. Kongl. Svensk. Vet.-Ak., 1852, 107), he subsequently recharacterised the same genus in an expanded form, making *Depressaria (Volucra) flava*, from South America, the typical species (Lin. Ent., IX., 353—5 (1854)), incorrectly using the expression “venæ simplices,” whereas veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings in that species are from a common stem, and, in fact, the species agrees in all points with *straminella*.

In the Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross., XIII., 259 (1877), he removed *C. straminella* to *Machimia*, retaining *flava* in *Cryptolechia* in defiance of the fact that their characters are identical, and differ from *tentoriferella*, Clem., the type of *Machimia*, in the remoteness, at its origin, of vein 2 from vein 3, which arises at the lower angle of the cell of the fore wings.

With regard to *Stenoma*, which was described by Zeller (Isis, 1839, 195), and included *griseanum*, *litura*, and *bicolor*, alike in structure and neurulation; in the Lin. Ent., IX., 391—3 (1854), he identified *griseanum* as *walchiana*, Cram., and founded the genus *Antæotricha* for its reception, together with some allied species. He then removed *litura* and *bicolor* to *Cryptolechia* (presumably *Cryptolechia* No. 2), from which they differ, as from No. 1, in having veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings, as also 6 and 7 of the hind wings, separate, corresponding therefore to his statement “venæ simplices,” but not to his selected type. In the Horæ Soc. Ent. Ross., XIII., 258—261 (1877), he still further extended his genus *Cryptolechia*, including many modified forms as subgenera. He here resuscitated *Stenoma* (of which, as I have shown, the original type was *griseanum* = *walchiana*), and, having got rid of the other species placed in it in the first instance, he left *litura* as the type at the head of his list, placing *bicolor* in a different subsection, and omitting *griseanum* altogether, although the three are identical in structure.

In pointing out these inconsistencies I have had the great advantage of possessing nearly the whole series of Zeller's generic types, in many cases the actual speci-

mens used by him in writing his descriptions, and where these are not available, specimens of each species from his own collection, named in his handwriting.

It is not surprising that Mr. Meyrick, without the guidance of such valuable material, should have apparently failed to identify the precise form of neuration characteristic of the original genus *Cryptolechia*, which is as follows :—

Fore wings 12 veins; 2 from near lower angle of cell; 7 and 8 from a common stem, the fork enclosing the apex; the rest separate. *Hind wings* 8 veins; 3 and 4 from a point at lower angle of cell; 5 bent over at its origin and somewhat approximate to 4; 6 and 7 separate, almost parallel; 1*b* furcate at base; 8 joined to upper edge of cell by a cross vein. [Pl. VII., fig. 86.]

As touching this question of neuration, I may perhaps here remark that one at least of the characters on which the *Tortricidæ* have hitherto been separated from the *Tineidæ* will be found insufficient. It is well known that in all the *Tortricidæ*, and in many of the *Tineidæ*, vein 1 of the hind wings—that is, the vein nearest to the abdominal margin—is divided into 3 veinlets. De Peyerimhoff, in his 'Étude sur l'organisation extérieure des Tordeuses' (Ann. Soc. Ent. France (ser. 5), VI., 523—590, pl. X.—XII. (1876)), pointed out that the middle veinlet of these three was furcate at the base, and relied upon this character as distinguishing the family from the allied *Tineidæ*. My assistant, Mr. Durrant, has carefully searched for this character in the subfamilies and genera of the *Tineidæ*, and finds it not only in species allied to *Euplocamus*, to *Gelechia*, to *Cecophora*, to *Atychia*, and in Meyrick's *Xyloryctidæ*, but in the typical *Tinea iapetzella*, L., itself; in short, almost wherever he has looked for it.

[Pl. iv., fig. 36.]

Odites natalensis, sp. n.

Antennæ brownish. *Palpi* slender, recurved, ochreous, shaded with brown externally to beyond the middle of the second joint. *Head* rough; pale straw-yellow, shaded with brownish around the eyes. *Thorax* pale straw-yellow. *Fore wings* pale straw-yellow to beyond the middle, slightly shaded with brown on the extreme costal margin near the base; beyond the middle is a slightly waved

transverse purplish fuscous line, beyond which the remainder of the wing is entirely shaded with pale brown, or brownish ochreous; cilia scarcely paler than the apical portion of the wing. *Hind wings* very pale greyish ochreous; cilia the same. *Abdomen* grey anal tuft ochreous. *Legs* ochreous. *Exp. al.* 17 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), six specimens (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. v., fig. 37.]

Odites carterella, sp. n.

Antennæ brown at the base, fading to ochreous towards their outer extremities. *Palpi* pale stramineous ochreous, shaded externally with brown on the basal portion of the second joint: *Head* pale stramineous ochreous. *Thorax* dark brown. *Fore wings* shining pale stramineous ochreous, with a very short dark brown basal patch, of which the outer margin is slightly bulged below the middle; cilia the same colour as the wings. *Hind wings* shining whitish, with a faint greyish ochreous tinge; cilia the same. *Abdomen* pale greyish ochreous. *Legs* pale stramineous ochreous. *Exp. al.* 15 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species is somewhat similar in appearance to *Depressaria culcitella*, H.-S.

Odites atropunctella, Wlsm.

Cryptolechia atropunctella, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 256.

Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*); Cape Colony, one specimen (*Trimen*).

[Pl. v., fig. 38.]

Odites? inconspicua, sp. n.

Antennæ stone-colour. *Palpi* stone-colour, paler on their inner surface. *Head and Thorax* stone-colour. *Fore wings* unicolorous stone-colour; with two small darker stone-coloured spots, one on the middle of the wing, the other in the same line with it on the end of the cell; cilia stone-colour. *Hind wings and cilia* pale

stone-grey. *Abdomen* stone-grey, anal tuft inclining to ochreous. *Legs* stone-grey. *Exp. al.* 13 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species differs from the typical form in having veins 2 and 3 of the fore wings from a curved common stem.

IDIOPTERYX, gen. n.

(*ἰδίος*=peculiar, *πτέρυξ*=a wing.)

Type. *Cryptolechia obliquella*, Wlsm.

[Pl. vii., fig. 81.]

Antennæ ciliate $\frac{1}{2}$; basal joint slightly thickened, without pecten. *Labial palpi* slender, recurved; apical joint nearly as long as the second; second joint clothed with appressed scales, which do not project beyond it. *Maxillary palpi* short, appressed to base of haustellum. *Haustellum* moderately long, scaled at base. *Ocelli* obsolete. *Head* clothed with appressed scales. *Fore wings*, apex produced, costal margin scarcely convex, apical margin oblique. *Neuration* 12 veins; 8 and 9 out of 7, 7 to costa; 3 and 4 out of 2, 2 curved from angle of cell; 5 arising immediately above 2; 1 furcate at base; internal vein from between 5 and 6. *Hind wings* broader than fore wings; apex slightly produced, rounded; outer margin oblique. *Neuration* 8 veins; 6 and 7 from a common stem, 6 to costa, 7 to outer margin; 3 and 4 separate; 5 continued through cell to base; 8 connected with upper margin of cell by a cross-vein near base; 1b furcate at base. *Legs*: hind tibiæ thickly clothed with long rough hair-scales.

Idiopteryx obliquella, Wlsm.

Cryptolechia obliquella, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 254—5.

Estcourt (Natal), two specimens (*Hutchinson*).

LECITHOCERA, *H.-S.*

[Pl. v., fig. 39.]

Lecithocera marginata, sp. n.

Antennæ longer than the fore wings; pale ochreous. *Palpi* recurved; tawny fuscous; the apical joint equal in length to the second joint. *Head and face* tawny fuscous, pale ochreous at the sides and over the eyes. *Thorax* tawny fuscous; tegulæ pale

ochreous. *Fore wings* tawny fuscous, narrowly pale ochreous along the costa to a little beyond the middle; this pale ochreous costal streak is wider at the base, tapering outwards, and there is a fuscous shade on the extreme costal margin at the base; on the dark portion of the wing are two small obscure dark tawny brown spots, one at the upper edge of the cell before the middle, another just beyond the middle at the end of the cell, and equidistant from the costal and dorsal margins; cilia tawny grey. *Hind wings* grey; cilia tawny grey. *Abdomen* tawny grey, with paler anal tuft. *Exp. al.* 14 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. v., fig. 40.]

Lecithocera flavipalpis, sp. n.

Antennæ thickened, especially towards the middle, shorter than the fore wings; bronze-colour. *Palpi* recurved, twice the length of the head; second joint thickened with closely appressed scales beneath; apical joint slender, acute. *Haustellum* pale ochreous. *Head* bronzy above, orange-yellow at the sides. *Thorax* bronze-colour. *Fore wings* rounded at the apex, the costa scarcely convex near the base, apical margin obliquely convex; deep bronze-colour, without markings (under the lens minutely irrorated with paler scales); cilia shining bronzy. *Hind wings* wide, not emarginate below the slightly rounded apex; paler than the fore wings, bronzy fuscous; cilia the same, rather shining. *Abdomen* dark bronzy fuscous. *Legs* pale ochreous, tinged with bronzy fuscous on the posterior tarsal joints. *Exp. al.* 18 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

Lecithocera maculata, Wlsm.

Tangani (Kolumbi Creek, East Africa), August, one specimen (*Jackson*).

TIMYRA, *Wkr.*

[Pl. v., fig. 41; Pl. vii., fig. 83.]

Timyra extranea, sp. n.

Antennæ ochreous; ♂ with a long and conspicuously projecting tuft of greyish scales beneath the outer side of the basal joint; in

the ♀ simple. *Palpi*, ♂, long, recurved, above the crown thickly clothed with long diffuse ochreous hair-like scales on the upper side to the end of the rather stout, pointed apical joint, which is two-thirds the length of the second joint; in the ♀ very slender and naked. *Head* ochreous, thickly tufted above the eyes. *Thorax* ochreous. *Fore wings* ochreous, faintly and delicately shaded with brownish ochreous on the basal and outer thirds of the wing-length; two faintly indicated brownish ochreous discal spots, one at the end of the basal third, the other at the commencement of the outer third, precede and follow the paler central space; cilia ochreous. *Hind wings* delicately fringed with pale hairs on the upper side of the subcostal vein; pale ochreous, narrowly bordered in the ♂ around the apex and apical margin with brownish ochreous; cilia very pale ochreous. *Abdomen* pale brownish ochreous. *Legs* pale ochreous; the joints above the spurs tufted, above the first pair strongly, above the second pair less conspicuously, with brush-like tufts, ochreous, with a bronzy-brown band running across their outer ends. *Exp. al.* 14—15 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), Mr. G. T. Carter; three specimens.

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This genus appears to belong properly to the Indian region; it has occurred in Ceylon, and I believe also in India. This species is closely allied to *Timyra phycisella*, Wkr.

APILETRIA, *Ld.*

[Pl. v., fig. 42; Pl. vii., fig. 82.]

Apiletria acutipennis, sp. n.

Antennæ simple, two-thirds the length of the fore wings; basal joint elongate, slightly enlarged; dull cinereous. *Palpi* recurved; second joint long, stout, and compactly clothed; apical joint short, slender, acute; whitish cinereous above, sprinkled with dusky scales beneath. *Haustellum* rather short. *Ocelli* obsolete. *Head* smooth, greyish cinereous. *Thorax* stout, smooth; cinereous, anteriorly shaded with dark grey, a whitish line dividing its anterior margin from the head. *Fore wings* lanceolate, acute; costal margin slightly convex, especially towards the base, extreme apex rounded, apical margin very oblique, anal angle obsolete, dorsal margin somewhat bulged near the base; pale cinereous, sparsely sprinkled with elongate fuscous scales, much shaded along the costal margin and on the dorsal margin about the obsolete anal angle with brown and greyish fuscous; with two small fuscous

spots, the first at about half the wing-length, slightly above the middle, the second on the same level beyond it, less than half-way to the apex; cilia greyish cinereous. *Neuration*, vein 2 from near the middle of the wing-length, carried forward above the obsolete anal angle; 7 and 8 from a common stem; rest separate. *Hind wings* elongate, subovate, about the same width as the fore wings, apex rounded, with very long cilia at the abdominal angle; greyish cinereous, with slightly paler cilia, near the base of which runs a darker line. *Neuration* 8 veins; 3 and 4 from a point; 6 and 7 from a common stem. *Abdomen* dilated, acute, brownish grey. *Legs* cinereous, sprinkled with ashy brown. *Exp. al.* 26 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

YPSOLOPHUS, F.

Ypsolophus siccifolii, Wlsm.

Malvern (Natal), one specimen (*Bowker*).

[Pl. v., fig. 43.]

Ypsolophus gigas, sp. n.

Antennæ, in the ♂, pubescent; brownish bone-colour. *Palpi* with a very long projecting tuft beneath the second joint, almost as long as the long slender apical joint, projecting three times the length of the head beyond it; brownish bone-colour. *Head and Thorax* brownish bone-colour. *Fore wings* with the costa straight, the apex depressed, but rather pointed, the apical margin very oblique; pale bone-brownish, sparsely irrorated with a few darker scales, and with three indistinct darker spots, one on the fold at half its length, and two at the outer extremity of the discal cell, one at its upper, the other at its lower angle; cilia unicolorous with the fore wings. *Neuration*, 4 and 5 closely approximate at the base; 7 and 8 from a common stem, 8 ending above the apex; 2 and 3 separate. *Hind wings* somewhat paler than the fore wings, with an indistinct darker line running along the base of the still paler cilia. *Neuration*, 3 and 4 from the same point; 6 and 7 separate. *Abdomen* the same colour as the hind wings, but with about six transverse darker brown segmental bars, corresponding in colour with the three spots on the fore wings, and with a pale anal tuft. *Exp. al.* 40 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

Two specimens of this very remarkable large form of the genus *Ypsolophus* have reached me from Mr. J. M. Hutchinson.

[Pl. v., fig. 44.]

Ypsolophus marmoratus, sp. n.

Antennæ annulated with fuscous and pale greyish ochreous. *Palpi* with a strong triangular tuft on the second joint; greyish fuscous, faintly speckled with ochreous; apical joint dull ochreous, with a fuscous ring before the apex. *Head* greyish fuscous, slightly tinged with ochreous above and in front. *Thorax* dull ochreous, shaded with fuscous. *Fore wings* dull ochreous, mottled and shaded with fuscous; with an ill-defined fuscous spot on the disc about the middle; cilia dull ochreous; veins 2 and 3 stalked. *Hind wings and cilia* grey. *Abdomen* greyish fuscous. *Legs* obscurely mottled with greyish fuscous and pale ochreous. *Exp. al.* 12 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

NOTHRIS, *Hb.*

[Pl. v., fig. 46.]

Nothris bryophilella, sp. n.

Antennæ dull white, faintly annulated with fuscous. *Palpi* with the second joint clothed with a long projecting tuft of loose hair-like scales beneath; white, a large black spot on the outer side of the second joint, a very small black spot at the base, and a black band around the middle of the slender apical joint. *Head and Thorax* dull white. *Fore wings* dull white, speckled and blotched with brown; the basal third is irrorated with brown scales, a small fuscous spot near the costa towards the base; immediately beyond the basal third is a large reniform greyish fuscous spot, having the appearance of two roundish contiguous spots, the one reaching over the fold, the other, about the same size, above it; beyond this is a transverse ill-defined band of brown about the middle of the wing, starting from the costal but not attaining to the dorsal margin, wider towards its upper end; this band is followed by another greyish fuscous rounded spot, larger than either of the other two, and lying on the end of the cell; this spot is followed by another large brown patch, occupying the whole apical portion of the wing

from the anal angle along the apical margin, but not quite reaching to the costal margin, where there are three fuscous spots, two small and one larger; a slender shining leaden grey line borders the wing, running from the anal angle along the extreme apical margin, and around the apex along the base of the costal cilia; cilia cinereous, with two darker lines, one along their base, the other along their outer edge. *Hind wings* pale leaden grey; cilia cinereous. *Abdomen* cinereous. *Legs* whitish, the posterior tibiæ with long hairs above, the tarsi spotted with brownish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 13—14 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia); four specimens taken in November (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species bears a great resemblance in colour and markings to *Bryophila perla* and *glandifera*.

MEGACRASPEDUS, Z.

[Pl. v., fig. 47.]

Megacraspedus suffusellus, sp. n.

Antennæ whitish cinereous. *Palpi* whitish, dusted with cinereous, especially on their outer sides along the lower edge of the long projecting tuft from the second joint. *Head and Thorax* whitish, dusted with cinereous. *Fore wings* whitish, dusted with cinereous, the darker dusting forming diffused and by no means distinct spot-like marks below the costa at the basal third, at the end of the cell, and on the fold; cilia dirty whitish, with a cinereous line along their middle, and another before their tips. *Hind wings* very pointed, with margin deeply excised below the apex; shining bone-white; cilia whitish cinereous. *Abdomen* cinereous, barred with dirty whitish. *Legs* whitish cinereous. *Exp. al.* 18 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species may possibly be only a local form of the European *Megacraspedus imparellus*, F. R., but it differs in the absence of distinct spots on the fore wings, and in its generally more dirty and suffused appearance.

ANORTHOSIA, Clem.

Anorthosia straminis, Wlsm.

Ypsolophus straminis, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 266.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*); Delagoa Bay (East Africa), one specimen (*Druce*).

This species only differs from *Anorthosia punctiferella*, Clem., the type of the genus, by having 11 veins in the fore wings (7 and 8 being coincident) instead of 12 veins, 7 and 8 from a common stem.

In my former paper I had placed it in the genus *Ypsolophus*, which has the same neuration as *Anorthosia*, but the form of the palpi agrees far more closely with the latter genus. The neural characters of *Anorthosia*, as figured in Stainton's edition of Clemens' papers (Tin. N. Am., p. 111), is not precisely correct; veins 3 and 4 of the hind wings should be separated at the base, and the discal cell of both wings is closed, as in other allied genera.

[Pl. v., fig. 45; Pl. vii., fig. 84.]

Anorthosia fracticostella, sp. n.

Antennæ dirty whitish, annulated with brown. *Palpi*: second joint thickly clothed with projecting scales taking a triangular form; externally brown, fringed with whitish at its anterior edge, internally whitish throughout; apical joint very long, slender, erect, slightly recurved, whitish, springing from the apex of the triangular tuft of scales, not, as is usual in *Ypsolophus*, from the base; in this respect it agrees approximately with *Anorthosia*, Clem., rather than with *Ypsolophus*, in which I was at first inclined to place it, although differing somewhat from both in the form of the apical joint. *Head and Thorax* pale olive-green. *Fore wings* with the costa slightly convex near the base, depressed beyond the middle, with a projection before the oblique depressed apex, which is rather obtusely pointed, the apical margin oblique and concave, anal angle obtuse, dorsal margin straight; pale olive-green; a small brown streak along the extreme base of the costal margin, followed by a few brown scales on the convex part of the margin near the basal third of the wing-length; a distinct dark brown narrow line-like spot along the extreme costal margin, scarcely beyond the middle, and a few brown scales in the cilia of the preapical costal projection; just before the middle of the wing

is a reduplicated brown spot, the upper portion of which is almost round; the lower portion is triangular, with the apex pointing outwards; at the lower angle on the fold is a roundish spot of a darker brown; at the end of the cell is an obliquely-placed linear spot of dark brown scales; five small spots of the same colour are at the extreme edge along the apical margin, with three similar spots above the apex, between it and the costal projection; two similar spots also occur on the dorsal margin; cilia very pale greyish brown. Under side unicolorous pale brownish grey. *Hind wings* wider than the fore wings, the outer margin scarcely concave below the apex; pale greyish brown, with scarcely paler cilia. Under side unicolorous pale brownish grey. *Abdomen* pale greyish brown, inclining to ochreous posteriorly. *Legs* pale greyish ochreous. *Exp. al.* 15—16 mm.

Hab. Accra (Gold Coast), five specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wism.

The form of the palpi of this species is somewhat peculiar; the second joint throws out a brush of hair-like scales on its upper side, with a few on its under side towards the apex; thus the joint itself passes through the brush, and gives off the apical joint at its apex, whereas in *Nothris* and *Ypsolophus* it is tufted beneath, and the apical joint is given off from the base of the tuft. The neuration agrees with that of *Ypsolophus*, but the excavated costal margin distinguishes it in appearance, and the peculiar palpi seem to justify its reception in the genus *Anorthosia*, Clem., which also possesses a slight depression on the costal margin.

ANARSIA, Z.

[Pl. v., fig. 48.]

Anarsia agricola, sp. n.

Antennæ annulated with hoary and fuscous. *Palpi* with a long triangular tuft projecting beneath the second joint; fuscous on the basal half, hoary beyond, each section clearly defined; apical joint smooth, hoary, a ring near the base, and the whole outer half above fuscous, a pale spot on the outer half beneath. *Head and Thorax* hoary. *Fore wings* hoary; with a large triangular fuscous dorsal patch, sprinkled with hoary scales, extending beyond the middle of the dorsal margin, obtusely terminated below the costa; above its apex is a small, and beyond it a larger elongate costal spot of the same colour, both tending obliquely outwards; the

whole apical portion of the wing, above the anal angle and parallel with the apical margin, is shaded with fuscous scales and patches; cilia greyish fuscous. *Hind wings* semitransparent, shining iron-grey, with a slight lilac iridescence; cilia pale cinereous. *Abdomen* pale cinereous. *Legs* pale cinereous, the posterior tarsi shaded with fuscous, faintly pale spotted. *Exp. al.* 11 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), two specimens (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

One of these specimens is a rather dark variety.

I have a third variety much paler than the type, with less suffusion of dark scaling, and the dorsal patch more conspicuously contrasted with the pale ground colour, but it cannot be regarded as a separate species.

Exp. al. 12 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. v., fig. 49.]

Anarsia inculta, sp. n.

Antennæ annulated with hoary and greyish fuscous. *Palpi* with a large square tuft, or flattened brush, of projecting scales beneath the second joint; hoary, speckled and shaded externally with greyish fuscous; apical joint whitish, with a broad black band of scales around its middle. *Thorax* hoary, tegulæ tinged with greyish fuscous. *Fore wings* hoary, obliquely tinged with greyish fuscous, and some brownish scales at the base, narrowly on the costal, more widely on the dorsal margin; a triangular tawny fuscous patch occupies the middle of the costal margin, its apex reaching to the dorsal margin; a chestnut-brown spot on the fold, intermixed with groups of raised blackish scales, forms its central portion; the apical part of the wing is also shaded with tawny fuscous scales; cilia tawny fuscous, sprinkled with hoary scales, and becoming paler about the anal angle. *Hind wings* semitransparent iridescent tawny grey; cilia grey. *Abdomen* iridescent tawny grey; anal tuft ochreous. *Exp. al.* 12—14 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), three specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

XYLORYCTINÆ.

IDE, *Chamb.*

[Pl. v., fig. 50.]

Ide complanella, sp. n.

Antennæ ciliated in the ♂; grey. *Palpi* stone-grey, inclining to ochreous towards their apex. *Head and Thorax* greyish stone-colour. *Fore wings* greyish stone-colour, tinged with ochreous along the costal margin throughout their length; cilia shining silvery. *Neuration* 12 veins; all separate; 1*b* furcate at base. *Hind wings* stone-grey, with pale shining cilia. *Neuration* 8 veins; 6 and 7 from a common stem; 3 and 4 from a point; 1*b* furcate at base; 8 joined to upper margin of cell near base by a cross-vein. *Abdomen* greyish stone-colour. *Legs* pale stone-colour. *Exp. al.* 15—16 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species agrees with the North American forms in colour and structure, but the cilia are paler and the wings somewhat narrower, and even more like those of *Lithosia* than in others of this Lithosiform genus.

Ide lithosina, Z. (the type of the genus), from the United States, is figured on Pl. VII., fig. 85.

DEPRESSARIANÆ.

DEPRESSARIA, *Hw.*

[Pl. v., fig. 51.]

Depressaria inornatella, sp. n.

Antennæ cinereous, tinged with fuscous towards the base. *Palpi* pale cinereous, sprinkled with fuscous scales externally, and with an ill-defined fuscous band of scales before the apex of the second joint, and a smaller one near the base of the apical joint. *Head* cinereous; face shining whitish. *Thorax* tawny fuscous. *Fore wings* cinereous, much spotted, sprinkled, and suffused with tawny fuscous, without the indication of any characteristic pattern or marking, except a small patch of dark tawny fuscous scales at the extreme base of the dorsal margin, and a dark tawny fuscous elongate oblique spot lying above and beyond the outer and upper angle of the cell, but not reaching to the costal margin; preceding and following this are two obscure costal spots of the same colour, and a smaller one lies obliquely between the preceding costal spot and the base of the elongate spot first mentioned; these, as well as a few other small costal and marginal spots, are very indistinct;

there is also a faint indication of the usual dark spot on the end of the cell; cilia pale cinereous. *Hind wings* pale cinereous; cilia the same, with a faint paler line along their base. *Abdomen* tawny fuscous. *Exp. al.* 17 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species belongs to Section B of the genus, characterised by having veins 2 and 3 of the fore wings from a common stem.

ECOPHORINÆ.

CRYPTOLECHIA, Z.

[Pl. vii., fig. 86.]

Cryptolechia straminella, Z.

Caffraria, two specimens (*Boheman, Zell. Coll.*); Zululand, two specimens (*the late Col. Harvey Tower*); Cape Colony, one specimen (*Trimen*).

CACOCHROA, Hein.

N. syn. = *TERATOPSIS*, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 259—60.

The genus which I described as *Teratopsis* must sink as a synonym of *Cacochroa*, since it is identical in structure and neuration.

Cacochroa tunicella, Wlsm.

Teratopsis tunicella, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 260.

Annshaw (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Barrett*).

ANCHINIA, Hb.

Anchinia drucella, Wlsm.

Topentis drucella, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1881, 268—9.

Malvern (Natal), one specimen (*Bowker*).

I am induced to transfer this species to the genus *Anchinia*, on the ground of the form of the labial palpi, the neuration also agreeing with that of the type.

PHILOBOTA, *Meyr.*

[Pl. v., fig. 52.]

Philobota virgo, sp. n.

Antennæ with a distinct pecten on basal joint; strongly pubescent; white. *Palpi* very long and slender, recurved; white, with a slight greyish tinge. *Head* white, with a slight greyish tinge. *Thorax* white, slightly tinged with grey anteriorly. *Fore wings* with rather straight costa, rounded apex, and oblique apical margin; pure shining white, cilia shining white. Under side grey, cilia white. *Hind wings* whitish grey, with an indistinct greyish line along the base of the white cilia. Under side the same colour as on the upper side, but with no line along the cilia. *Abdomen* grey. *Legs*: the anterior pair with the femora and tibiæ shaded with fuscous, the others white. *Exp. al.* 29 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species differs from *Crytolechia straminella*, Z., in possessing a distinct pecten on the basal joint of the antennæ, and consequently falls into *Philobota*, *Meyr.*

PSECADIA, *Hb.**Psecadia sabiella*, F. & R.

Psecadia? sabiella, F. & R., *Reise Nov. Lp.*, Pl. CXXXIX., 30 (1875).

Ecophora? sabiella, Wlsm., *Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1881, 270—1.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*); Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*); Delagoa Bay (East Africa), two specimens (*Druce*).

Psecadia circumdatella, Wkr.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen (*Druce*).

Psecadia livida, Z.

Delagoa Bay (East Africa), one specimen (*Druce*); Accra (Gold Coast), one specimen (*Carter*).

In my previous paper (*Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.*, 1881, p. 249), through the printer having omitted to space this species from the preceding, it would appear that I regarded this as a synonym of *circumdatella*. This printer's error is unfortunate, as they are abundantly distinct.

Psecadia oculigera, Mschl., Ver. Z.-b. Ges. Wien.,
XXXIII., 309, Pl. XVI., 25. (1883).

Caffraria; Grahamstown (Cape Colony), one specimen
(Druce); Accra (Gold Coast), two specimens (Carter).

CNEMIDOLOPHUS, *Wlsm.*

Cnemidolophus lavernellus, *Wlsm.*

Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (Carter).

GLYPHIPTERYGINÆ.

GLYPHIPTERYX, *Hb.*

[Pl. v., fig. 53.]

Glyphipteryx grapholithoides, sp. n.

Antennæ fuscous. *Palpi* and *Haustellum* pale ochreous. *Head* smooth; bronzy fuscous. *Thorax* bronzy fuscous. *Fore wings* bronzy fuscous, with a conspicuous whitish ochreous transverse fascia at one-fourth of the wing-length, outwardly angulated in the middle, and attenuated towards the costal and dorsal margins; beyond it are seven slender costal streaks, the first five or six outwardly oblique, all are pale ochreous at their costal extremity, the second, fourth, fifth, and sixth with steel-grey metallic terminations; a coppery metallic upright streak above the anal angle indicates the position of what in the genus *Grapholitha* would be the ocelloid patch; above and beyond the upper end of this is a small coppery metallic spot, opposite to the slight subapical indentation of the outer margin; rather beyond the middle of the dorsal margin is a group of small whitish ochreous spots and scales, reaching as far as the lower extremities of the costal streaklets; cilia whitish, tipped with brown. Under side pale bronzy brownish, with four pale ochreous costal spots before the apex. *Hind wings* brownish fuscous, with scarcely paler cilia. Under side pale bronzy brownish, slightly paler than in the fore wings, with a pale ochreous costal spot, rather larger than those in the fore wings, immediately before the apex. *Abdomen* bronzy fuscous. *Legs* bronzy fuscous; the posterior pair with whitish ochreous spurs and three pale spots on the tarsal joints. *Exp. al.* 10 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. *Wlsm.*

This species approaches those of the South American genus *Ussara*, *Wkr.*, in appearance, but I am unable to distinguish it from *Glyphipteryx*. It is very nearly

allied to *Gelechia gemmatella*, Wkr., from Sierra Leone [Cat. Lp. Ins. B. M., XXX., 1022. (1864)], but Walker's species has the pale basal band much wider, especially on the dorsal margin; it has also distinct whitish streaks on the sides of the abdomen, and a larger proportion of yellow streaks and spots on the costal and median portions of the wing. It is possible that an extended series of specimens might connect these two forms as varieties of one species.

LAVERNINÆ.

LAVERNA, *Crt.*

[Pl. v., fig. 54.]

Laverna gambiella, sp. n.

Antennæ annulated with whitish ochreous and brownish fuscous. *Palpi* whitish ochreous, touched with brownish on the outer side of the second joint, at the base and near the apex; apical joint two-thirds as long as the second, biannulated with fuscous. *Head and face* whitish ochreous. *Thorax* umber-brown. *Fore wings* pale whitish ochreous; with a distinct outwardly oblique basal patch, wider on the dorsal than on the costal margin, shaded with grey except on its outer third, where it is rich umber-brown; about the middle of the wing is a broad transverse band, of which the middle portion is pale tinged with greyish, the margins being clothed with rich umber-brown scaling, the inner margin outwardly oblique from the costa, the dark scaling rather scattered and diffused, the outer margin strongly angulated inwards at the middle, and with much thicker and closer dark scaling, which extends around the anal angle to the apex, leaving a quadrangular cream-white costal patch above it, extending inwards to one-third from the apex; cilia dark brownish grey. *Hind wings* pale greyish near the base, tinged with brownish beyond; cilia pale brownish grey. *Abdomen* subochreous. *Legs* whitish ochreous, barred and spotted with umber-brown. *Exp. al.* 10—12 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), five specimens taken among mallow in November and December (*Carter*); Gambia, nine specimens (*Druce*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. vi., fig. 55.]

Laverna quinquecristata, sp. n.

Antennæ, basal joint somewhat enlarged; brown, spotted with ochreous towards their outer ends. *Palpi* very long, overarching the vertex, apical joint as long as the second; pale ochreous, barred

with brown at the base and near the apex of the second joint, and above the base and before the apex of the apical joint. *Head* smooth; pale ochreous. *Thorax* blackish, with two longitudinal ochreous lines, one each side of the middle. *Fore wings* narrow, tapering outwards from near the base, the costa slightly convex before the middle; coloured with an almost equal admixture of pale ochreous and brown scales; with five distinct raised pale ochreous, smooth, shining tufts, two near the costal and three near the dorsal margin; the outer of the three dorsal tufts is scarcely beyond the half of the wing-length, and the two costal tufts are opposite the spaces between the dorsal ones; there is a slight indication of a few raised scales beyond the third dorsal tuft, but in the specimen before me these do not form a tuft; cilia pale brownish fuscous. *Hind wings* grey; cilia pale brownish fuscous. *Abdomen* brown. *Legs* brown, spotted with pale ochreous. *Exp. al.* 22 mm.

Hab. Estcourt ((Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).
Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

STAGMATOPHORA, H.-S.

[Pl. vi., fig. 56.]

Stagmatophora fasciata, sp. n.

Antennæ fuscous, annulated with white, and with white longitudinal streaks on the fuscous basal joint. *Palpi* cream-white, the apical joint dusted with fuscous. *Head* yellow; face white. *Thorax* purplish fuscous. *Fore wings* cream-white, with a basal patch, a broad central fascia and the apex all purplish fuscous, the edges of these markings being tolerably straight, except the inner edge of the central fascia, which is curved outwards, and the inner edge of the apical shade, which extends inwards somewhat along the dorsal margin; cilia pale purplish fuscous, paler at the anal angle. *Hind wings* pale grey; cilia pale purplish. *Abdomen* greyish fuscous. *Legs* cream white, broadly barred with purplish fuscous. *Exp. al.* 9 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), four specimens taken from November to December, attached to a species of mallow (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. vi., fig. 57.]

Stigmatophora distincta, sp. n.

Antennæ with the elongate basal joint white, a distinct brown spot above beyond its middle, thence entirely white beneath, above alternately spotted and banded to the middle, and banded beyond the middle with brown, the apical joints brown. *Palpi* very slender, recurved, divergent; white touched with brown, especially at the ends of the second and apical joints. *Head* white. *Thorax* stout, brown, fringed with whitish hairs posteriorly. *Fore wings* brown, with a broad, slightly oblique, shining white fascia near the base; two shining white lunate spots beyond the middle, one costal, the other dorsal and slightly further removed from the base; a third larger lunate costo-apical spot reaching to the apical cilia; cilia greyish brown. *Hind wings* shining grey at the base, merging into brown beyond it; cilia brownish grey. *Abdomen* white, with two brown spots at the base; the first large, the other small; a row of three large brown spots along each side, and two brown bands across the two penultimate segments; anal tuft whitish. *Legs* white, banded with brown. *Exp. al.* 11 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

The only respect in which this species differs from the typical forms of this genus is in its somewhat wider wings (both fore and hind wings), of which, however, the general pattern of neuration appears to be the same.

PYRODERCES, Z.

[Pl. vi., fig. 58.]

Pyroderces simplex, sp. n.

Antennæ whitish fawn-colour, spotted with brownish fuscous above. *Palpi* divergent, recurved, slender; pale fawn-colour, apical joint slightly longer than the second, touched with fuscous above the middle and before its apex. *Haustellum* long, clothed with shining white scales throughout. *Head* fawn-colour; face slightly paler. *Thorax* fawn-colour, paler posteriorly; with a shining metallic iridescence on the under side. *Fore wings* fawn-colour, with a slender outwardly curved transverse whitish streak at one-fourth from the base, preceded by some fuscous scales, which tend to form a basal patch; some shining whitish scales with a lilac iridescence are continued from its lower end, along the dorsal margin to the base, and extend also outwardly along the dorsal margin; on the dorsal margin at about half the wing-length is a

small, outwardly oblique, spot of fuscous scales; at the extreme apex is a dark fuscous spot preceded by a few scattered paler fuscous scales, which are also to be found along the base of the cilia; cilia fawn-colour, inclining to greyish fawn about the anal angle. *Hind wings* grey, with fawn-grey cilia. *Abdomen* cinereous. *Legs* pale fawn, inconspicuously banded with darker fawn. *Exp. al.* 9—11 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia); two specimens, one bred from a mine in a species of mallow in November, the other taken on the wing in the same month (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

STATHMOPODA, *Stn.*

[Pl. vi., fig. 59.]

Stathmopoda maculata, sp. n.

Antennæ pale fawn. *Palpi* whitish, apical joint slightly tinged with fawn above. *Head* pale fawn above; face whitish. *Thorax* stout; cream-white, except on its extreme anterior margin, which is fawn-colour. *Fore wings* creamy-white, the costal margin narrowly shaded throughout with fawn-brown; a triangular fawn-brown basal patch, of which the apex reaches the dorsal margin; a transverse fascia in the middle, wider on the costal than on the dorsal margin, and a transverse shade occupying the whole apical fourth of the wing (except the extreme apex, which is slightly paler), of which the inner edge is outwardly oblique from the costa to the dorsal margin; all deep fawn-brown, with a very slight purplish hue; cilia pale brownish ochreous. *Hind wings* pale fawn-grey, with pale brownish ochreous cilia. *Abdomen* fawn-brown. *Legs* pale fawn-colour, with deep fawn-brown tufts and tarsal spots. *Exp. al.* 18—20 mm.

Hab. Gambia, two specimens (*Druce*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species has a very distinct appearance despite the general similarity of colouring in *S. crassella*. The thorax is also equally stout, but the ground colour of the fore wings is much paler, and so distinctly mapped out into two elongate patches, enclosed on three sides by the dark fawn-brown transverse shades, as to destroy the somewhat suffused effect. It is also larger, and the sub-apical shade does not point inwards but outwards from the costa. Both *crassella* and *maculata* approach *Stath-*

mopoda pedella, L., but they are much more robust, owing to their wider thorax.

[Pl. vi., fig. 60.]

Stathmopoda crassella, sp. n.

Antennæ strongly ciliated on their inner side; pale fawn. *Palpi* very slender, divergent, recurved; second joint whitish, apical joint fawn-colour. *Haustellum* white. *Head* pale fawn above; face shining white. *Thorax* very stout; fawn-colour; shining white beneath. *Fore wings* fawn-colour, with the extreme costal margin very narrowly tinged with purplish fuscous; a transverse streak very near the base; an oblique transverse shade before the middle, tending outwards towards the dorsal margin, and an oblique transverse shade, at one-fourth from the apex, tending inwards towards the dorsal margin; all purplish fuscous; cilia pale brownish ochreous. *Hind wings* pale fawn-grey, with pale brownish ochreous cilia. *Abdomen* pale fawn-grey; shining white beneath. *Legs* pale fawn, with purplish fuscous tufts at the joints and spurs; shining white beneath. *Exp. al.* 11—14 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), five specimens taken at light in November and December (*Carter*); Gambia, five specimens (*Druce*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. vi., fig. 61.]

Stathmopoda divisa, sp. n.

Antennæ pale greyish brown. *Palpi* whitish, tinged with greyish brown on the upper side of the apical joint. *Head* dark greyish brown above; face white. *Thorax* stout; yellow. *Fore wings* yellow to more than one-third of their length; with two small greyish brown costal spots, one at the extreme base very small, the second small, immediately beyond it near the base; a greyish brown shade with straight inner margin occupies the whole outer portion of the wing from before the middle, the yellow ground colour showing only in small ill-defined longitudinal streaks or spots beyond the middle; cilia pale greyish brown. *Hind wings and cilia* pale greyish brown. *Abdomen* greyish brown. *Legs* very pale greyish brown. *Exp. al.* 10 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

This species has much the pattern and colouring of a *Lozostoma*, but it is apparently a true *Stathmopoda*; it

is closely allied to *Gelechia auriferella*, Wkr., from Sierra Leone [Cat. Lp. Ins. B. M., XXX., 1022. (1864)], which differs from it only in having a pale yellow band extending across the wing beyond the middle. The colouring is much the same in both species, although the darker shades are described by Walker as "cupreous," which, perhaps, fairly describes what I have called "greyish brown."

BUTALINÆ.

BUTALIS, Tr.

Butalis chlorema, Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 1887, 279.

Grahamstown (Cape Colony).

[Pl. vi., fig. 62.]

Butalis subburnea, sp. n.

Antennæ dirty cream-colour at the base, shading to brownish beyond. *Palpi* dirty cream-colour, slightly shaded with brownish grey. *Head* dirty cream-colour. *Thorax* dull cream-colour. *Fore wings* dirty cream-colour, faintly shaded along the costal and dorsal portions, the central part of the wing throughout its length inclining to ivory-white; cilia the same colour as the wings, with a faint brownish tinge about the anal angle. *Hind wings* shining leaden grey; cilia very pale brownish cream-colour. *Abdomen* grey, the anal segments creamy. *Legs* pale. *Exp. al.* 15—17 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens taken at light in November (*Carter*); Gambia, one specimen (*Druce*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

BLASTOBASIS, Z.

[Pl. vi., fig. 63.]

Blastobasis irroratella, sp. n.

Antennæ pale greyish brown; the basal joint fringed below and of the same colour as the face. *Palpi*, apical joint one-third the length of the second, greyish brown; second joint greyish brown, with the apex hoary. *Head and face* hoary, profusely sprinkled with greyish brown scales. *Thorax and tegulæ* hoary, profusely sprinkled with greyish brown. *Fore wings* hoary whitish, profusely sprinkled with greyish brown scales, which are indistinctly grouped in an outwardly oblique dorsal streak before the middle, an elongate

spot on the middle of the disc, and a rounder spot beyond the end of the cell; cilia hoary, very sparsely sprinkled with pale greyish brown. *Hind wings* pale brownish grey; cilia pale cinereous. *Abdomen and legs* pale cinereous. *Exp. al.* 13 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen, November (Carter).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

ÆDEMATOPODA, Z.

Ædematopoda princeps, Z.

Delagoa Bay (East Africa), two specimens (Druce).

ERETMOCERA, Z.

Eretmocera fuscipennis, Z.

Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (Carter).

Eretmocera carteri, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,
1889, 28, Pl. VI., 11.

Bathurst (Gambia), three specimens (Carter).

Eretmocera derogatella, Wkr.

Zanzibar (East Africa), two specimens (Jackson).

Eretmocera dorsistrigata, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc.
Lond., 1889, 29, Pl. VI., 13.

Zanzibar (East Africa), two specimens (Jackson).

Eretmocera miniata, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond.,
1889, 30—1, Pl. VI., 15.

Zanzibar (East Africa), two specimens (Jackson).

Eretmocera scatospila, Z.

Bathurst (Gambia), seventeen specimens, August (Carter); Accra (Gold Coast), one specimen (Carter).

Eretmocera basistrigata, Wlsm., Trans. Ent. Soc.
Lond., 1889, 32—3, Pl. V.

Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (Carter).

Eretmocera lætissima, Z.

Caffraria, two specimens (*Boheman, Zell. Coll.*) ; Bathurst (Gambia), seventeen specimens, October—November (*Carter*).

COSMOPTERYGINÆ.

COSMOPTERYX, *Hb.*

[Pl. vi., fig. 64.]

Cosmopteryx cognita, sp. n.

Antennæ bronzy brown, the elongate basal joint paler beneath, the five apical joints are white, the next four or five dark bronzy, preceded by a wide, once interrupted, white band. *Palpi* bronzy. *Head* bronzy ; face metallic steel-grey. *Thorax* bronzy. *Fore wings* bronzy brown, with a slightly oblique brassy metallic band at half their length, preceding the usual orange fascia ; half-way between this band and the base are three silvery streaklets, the upper one oblique from the costa, the middle one above the fold, very short, commencing opposite the apex of the upper one, and reaching about half the length of the lower one, which is stouter and lying below the fold, it commences opposite the base of the middle one and projects beyond it ; the orange fascia is margined externally by a very oblique brassy metallic band running inwards from the costal to the dorsal margin, and is separated from it, as from the similar band which precedes it, by a few blackish scales ; there is a conspicuous white streak in the costal cilia at the upper end of the outer metallic band and the apical portion of the wing, which is bronzy brown, contains a single small brassy spot at the apex, and a tiny white streak at the extreme end of the apical cilia ; cilia bronzy brown. Under side æneous, the costal and terminal white streaks alone visible. *Hind wings and cilia* pale greyish brown. Under side æneous. *Abdomen* brown. *Legs* : posterior tibiæ and tarsi bronzy brown, banded and spotted with white. *Exp. al.* 12 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

The only species of *Cosmopteryx* hitherto recorded from South Africa is an undescribed species noticed by Stainton (*Ent. Week. Int.*, IX., 32 (1860)).

BATRACHEDRINÆ.

ZARATHRA, *Wkr.*

[Pl. vi., fig. 65.]

Zarathra muricicoma, sp. n.

Antennæ considerably longer than the fore wings; steel-grey; basal joint slightly enlarged, orange ochreous. *Labial palpi* long, slender, divergent, recurved; apical joint longer than second, both smooth; shining ochreous. *Maxillary palpi* short, distinct, white. *Haustellum* rather long. [Walker writes of *Zarathra* "proboscis nulla," but his specimens of *Zarathra pterodactyla* have long tongues.] *Head* posteriorly shining metallic steel-white, above and in front brilliant purple. *Thorax* brownish purple. *Fore wings* very narrow, elongate, brownish purple; with a slender shining steel-white streak along the costal margin before the costal cilia; another almost parallel below it; a conspicuous white spot near the base of the dorsal margin, above which the costal portion of the wing is bright purple; another conspicuous semicircular white spot on the middle of the dorsal margin, above which is a nearly obsolete small whitish costal spot; dorsal cilia with a greenish iridescent hue. *Hind wings* elongate, very narrow, sharply pointed, purplish grey; cilia very long, purplish brown, in some lights with a greenish hue. *Abdomen* shining, iridescent, purplish grey above, with white patches at the sides and beneath, anal segment white. *Legs* [missing.] *Exp. al.* 11½ mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

GRACILARIANÆ.

GRACILARIA, *Hw.*

[Pl. vi., fig. 66.]

Gracilaria punctulata, sp. n.

Antennæ white beneath, distinctly spotted with brown above. *Palpi* whitish at the base and apex, shaded with umber-brown at the sides and around the middle. *Head* white, with a shining umber-brown bar across the front. *Thorax* whitish. *Fore wings* bone-white, delicately shaded with pale reddish brown along the middle, on and above the fold, this colour becoming more intense about the apex of the wing; on the extreme costa near the base are three or four minute brownish dots; a dark brown spot on the disc, about the middle of the wing, is followed by another nearer to the costal cilia; there is an indication of a third similar spot in

the darker portion of the wing; there are also a few brown scales on the middle of the fold; cilia bone-white, tinged with reddish brown. *Hind wings* grey; cilia very pale reddish brown. *Legs* white, tinged with brown, apparently unspotted. *Exp. al.* 8 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. vi., fig. 67.]

Gracilaria apicistrigata, sp. n.

Antennæ longer than the fore wings; white. *Labial palpi* drooping, divergent, longer than the head; white. *Maxillary palpi* conspicuously projected; white, tipped with brown. *Head* shining white; face very oblique, shining white. *Thorax* shining white; tegulæ brown. *Fore wings* shining white along the dorsal third, brown on the costal two-thirds; the edge of the white dorsal band clearly defined, throwing two obtusely angulated projections into the brown space above it, one before, the other about the anal angle, between which the brown colour nearly reaches the dorsal margin; a blackish elongate dash below the costa, before the apex, contains two or three detached white scales; and at the extreme apex in the middle of the apical cilia an upright short black streak is preceded by a whitish costal spot; cilia at the apex greyish, below it shining white, at and before the anal angle greyish. *Hind wings and cilia* pale brownish grey. *Abdomen* grey. *Legs* greyish, spotted with white on the posterior tarsal joints. *Exp. al.* 7 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

[Pl. vi., fig. 68.]

Gracilaria bifasciata, sp. n.

Antennæ pale brown, the basal joint white. *Palpi* white. *Head and face* white. *Thorax* whitish, slightly tinged with pale brownish anteriorly. *Fore wings* pale brown, with two broad white fasciæ, the one before, the other immediately beyond the middle, both dilated to the dorsal margin, the first evenly, the second on the outer side only; beyond the second fascia is a conspicuous triangular white costal spot, preceded by a much smaller one, and followed by the white apical cilia, in which are two brownish fuscous streaklets, one at the base and one in the middle, meeting towards the anal angle, and giving a caudate appearance to the

wing; all the white markings are delicately margined before and behind with lines of brownish fuscous scales; cilia at the anal angle pale greyish fuscous. *Hind wings* pale greyish fuscous; cilia the same. *Abdomen* greyish brown. *Legs* white, banded and spotted with brownish fuscous; tarsal spurs white, with a brownish fuscous spot on each. *Exp. al.* 7 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia); one specimen bred from mines in a species of mallow, November (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

This species belongs to the *scalariella* group.

LYONETIANÆ.

MICROTHAUMA, gen. n.

(μικρός = little, θαῦμα = marvel.)

Type. *Microthauma metallifera*, Wlsm.

[Pl. vii., fig. 87.]

Antennæ with basal joint enlarged and clothed with a conspicuous eye-cap. *Labial palpi* drooping. *Maxillary palpi* obsolete. *Haustellum* present. *Head* tufted; face smooth. *Fore wings* moderately broad, acuminate. *Neuration* 8 veins; 1 forked at base; 2 from near angle of cell; 4 from the cross-vein closing cell; 5 and 6 from a common stem; 7 from beyond middle of cell to costa; 8 to costa before middle. *Hind wings* narrow, elongate, acuminate, tapering from base outwards. *Neuration* 4 veins; 3 and 4 from subcostal vein, 4 to apex; cell open.

This genus differs from *Opostega* in neuration, as well as in the more developed drooping labial palpi.

[Pl. vi., fig. 69.]

Microthauma metallifera, sp. n.

Antennæ and eye-caps white. *Palpi* short, depressed; whitish. *Head* white, tufted above; face smooth. *Thorax* white. *Fore wings* shining white; a small indistinct spot of bronzy scales, mixed with golden yellow, on the costa before the middle, has an outwardly oblique inner margin pointing towards the apex of an also outwardly oblique bronzy metallic dorsal streak slightly beyond it, which is connected with a bright patch of golden yellow metallic scales, blending into bronzy brown at their outer and lower extremity; this patch occupies about the middle of the dorsal margin; before it, much nearer to the base, is a smaller spot of dark bronzy brown metallic scales; on the costa beyond

the middle are two very slender oblique and rather indistinct brownish lines pointing towards a bright golden metallic spot on the middle of the outer margin below the apex; above this outer spot is a slender very oblique brownish streak in the costal cilia, depressed at the apex, and giving the wing a distinctly caudate appearance; cilia white, tipped with brownish above the apical streak. *Hind wings* shining white; cilia white. *Abdomen* shining white. *Legs* white; the posterior tarsal joints faintly spotted with brownish. *Exp. al.* 7 mm.

Hab. Estcourt (Natal), one specimen (*Hutchinson*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

NEPTICULINÆ.

LICMOCERA, gen. n.

(λιμμός = a winnowing fan, κέρασ = a horn.)

Type. *Licmocera lyonetiella*, Wlsm.

[Pl. vii., fig. 88.]

Antennæ as long as the fore wings, simple; the basal joint much developed and clothed with a wide eye-cap. *Ocelli* obsolete. *Maxillary palpi* distinct, small, drooping. *Labial palpi* strongly divergent, slender, recurved, acuminate, evenly clothed throughout with smooth scales; apical joint slightly exceeding the second joint in length. *Haustellum* rather short, naked. *Head and face* smooth. *Fore wings* narrow, elongate, gently tapering to an acute apex, which is not depressed. *Neuration* 10 veins; 6 and 7 from a common stem, 6 to apex; 3 and 4 approximate at their bases; 1 simple at its base. *Hind wings* elongate, acuminate, evenly attenuated from base, dorsal margin slightly convex, cilia very long. *Neuration* 6 veins; 3 and 4 from a point, as are also 5 and 6; cell closed; 2 from before outer third of cell. *Abdomen* slender, two-thirds the length of the fore wings. *Legs* slender, posterior tibiæ clothed above with short hair-like scales.

[Pl. vi., fig. 70.]

Licmocera lyonetiella, sp. n.

Antennæ whitish, tinged with ochreous; with the basal joint widened into an eye-cap, shining white. *Labial palpi* slender, diverging, long and recurved, white. *Maxillary palpi* meeting over the short tongue; white. *Head and face* lustrous white. *Thorax* white. *Fore wings* narrow, elongate, acute, white; with a group of scattered scales before the middle, two dorsal and one

costal spot fawn-brown, also a few fawn-brown scales near the base of the dorsal margin; the dorso-marginal spots are elongate, semi-ovate, the first immediately before the middle, the second at one-fourth from the apex, above and scarcely before this is the smaller oblique costal spot, rather darker in colour than the others; at the extreme apex is a round shining metallic silvery spot, preceded by two or three brownish scales in the base of the white costal cilia; cilia at the apex white, at the anal angle brownish grey. *Hind wings* elongate, evenly attenuated from the base, the dorsal margin slightly convex, together with the cilia pale brownish grey. *Abdomen* narrow, acute, pale, shining brassy yellowish above, whitish at the sides and beneath. *Legs* white. *Exp. al.* 11 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), three specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂ ♀, Mus. Wlsm.

OXYMACHÆRIS, gen. n.

(ὀξύς = sharp, μάχαιρα = knife.)

Type, ♂. *Oxymachæris niveocervina*, Wlsm.

[Pl. vii., fig. 89.]

Antennæ simple, about two-thirds the length of the fore wings; basal joint somewhat enlarged. *Labial palpi* slender, drooping, the apical joint as long as the second. *Maxillary palpi* conspicuous, drooping. *Haustellum* moderate. *Ocelli* obsolete. *Fore wings* lanceolate, acute, the costal and dorsal margins about equally convex. *Neuration* 8 veins; 5 and 6 from a common stem, enclosing the apex; the rest separate; 1 simple. *Hind wings* lanceolate, acute, the costal and dorsal margins about equally convex. *Neuration* 5 veins; 1, 2 and 5 simple; 3 and 4 stalked. *Legs*: posterior tibiæ thinly hairy.

[Pl. vi., fig. 71.]

Oxymachæris niveocervina, sp. n.

Antennæ pale fawn-colour. *Palpi* pale fawn-colour. *Head and face* white. *Thorax* white at the sides, yellowish fawn above. *Fore wings* bright yellowish fawn, with a richer more brownish tinge above the anal angle; a snow-white triangular patch on the middle of the base does not quite reach the costal or dorsal margins; a broad snow-white fascia runs obliquely inwards from the middle of the costal to before the middle of the dorsal margin, its

inner edge scarcely sinuate, its outer edge slightly irregular, with a projection on the fold, between two brownish fawn spots, not detached from the bright fawn portion of the wing beyond it; the white fascia is also projected narrowly along the costal margin to the apex; the costal cilia tipped with fawn-yellow; the cilia on the apical margin wholly fawn-yellow. *Hind wings and cilia* very pale fawn. *Abdomen and legs* pale fawn. *Exp. al.* 12 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), one specimen (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

Oxymachæris? *zulella*, Wlsm.

Lithocolletis zulella, Wlsm.

I have no longer access to the type of this species, which is in the Cape Town Museum; but, from my recollection of the shape of the hind wings, and from the figure, I am inclined to believe that it belongs to *Oxymachæris* rather than to *Lithocolletis*.

MICROPOSTEGA, gen. n.

(μικρός = little; *Opostega* (nom. gen).)

Type. *Micropostega æneofasciata*, Wlsm.

[Pl. vii., fig. 90.]

Antennæ as long as the fore wings, simple; basal joint enlarged and clothed with a well-developed eye-cap. *Maxillary palpi* short, drooping. *Labial palpi* also drooping, cylindrical. *Head* much flattened, with a strong radiating frontal crest; face smooth. *Fore wings* rather wide, somewhat dilated from the base outwards, the costal margin slightly indented before the apex, apex rounded, cilia long. *Neuration* 5 veins; discal cell open; 2 and 3 from a common stem, as also 3 and 4. *Hind wings* very narrow, elongate, acuminate, evenly attenuated throughout, cilia long. *Neuration* with vein 1 near the base, and a single median vein forked at the apex. *Abdomen* flattened. *Legs* strongly tufted above.

This genus differs from *Opostega* in neuration, as well as in the flattened and highly crested head, and in the somewhat less developed eye-cap.

[Pl. vi., fig. 72.]

Micropostega æneofasciata, sp. n.

Antennæ white; eye-caps shining snow-white. *Head* rough above, white; face smooth, shining, snow-white. *Thorax* white. *Fore wings* white; a broad shining metallic brassy fascia, wider

on the dorsal than on the costal margin, takes a slightly oblique direction outwards and upwards, its edges straight and clearly defined, the outer edge reaching the costa before the middle; beyond it is a very oblique shining brassy costal streaklet, ending in silvery metallic scales; beyond this again is a slender brownish fuscous streaklet in the costal cilia, running to the apex, whence it is slightly depressed and curved in the apical cilia, having below it at the apex a small brownish fuscous spot; a large shining silvery metallic spot lies at the anal angle; cilia white. *Hind wings* shining white; cilia white. *Abdomen* shining white. *Legs* white. *Exp. al.* 6 mm.

Hab. Bathurst (Gambia), two specimens (*Carter*).

Type, ♂, Mus. Wlsm.

CORRECTION.

Since the first part of this paper has gone to press, I find that I have overlooked two species described by Mr. P. C. T. Snellen:—

DICHELIA, *Gn.*

[Pl. iii., fig. 5.]

Dichelia albardana, Snell.

Tortrix (Dichelia) albardana, Snell., *Tijd. v. Ent.*, XV., 108—9, Pl. VIII., 10. (1872).

Lower Guinea.

I have re-described this species as *Conchylis tricolor* (*ante*, pp. 69—70), having mistaken vein 3 of the fore wings for vein 2. It is not a *Conchylis*, and is probably rightly referred to the genus *Dichelia*, though the stalk to veins 7 and 8 of the fore wings is shorter than in the typical species. *Argyrotoxa viridis*, Wlsm., though resembling this species in appearance, has these veins separate, though somewhat approximate at their bases.

SERICORIS, *Tr.*

Sericoris improbana, Snell.

Grapholitha (Sericoris) improbana, Snell., *Tijd. v. Ent.*, XV., 109—10, Pl. VIII., 11. (1872); XXV., 234. (1882).

Lower Guinea.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES III., IV., V., VI. & VII.

PLATE III.

See Explanation facing Pl. III.

PLATE IV.

See Explanation facing Pl. IV.

PLATE V.

See Explanation facing Pl. V.

PLATE VI.

See Explanation facing Pl. VI.

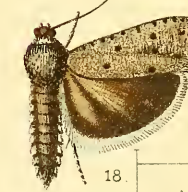
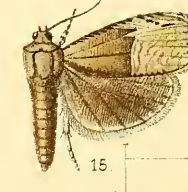
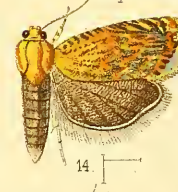
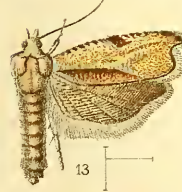
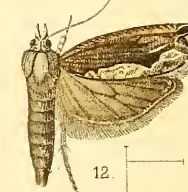
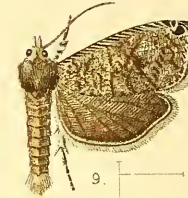
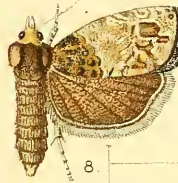
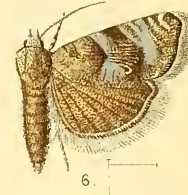
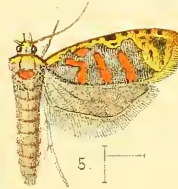
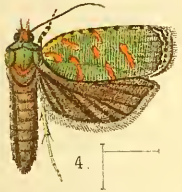
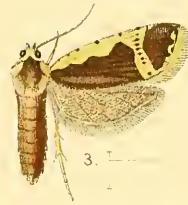
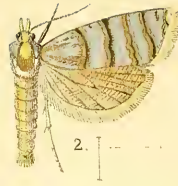
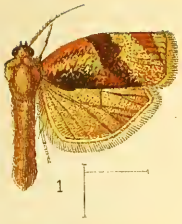
PLATE VII.

See Explanation facing Pl. VII.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE III.

- FIG. 1. ♂ *Cacæcia occidentalis*, Wlsm.
2. ♂ *Argyrotoxa tigrina*, Wlsm.
3. ♂ *A. flavicostana*, Wlsm.
4. ♂ *A. viridis*, Wlsm.
5. ♂ *Dichelia albardana*, Snell.*
6. ♀ *Eudemis spissana*, Z.
7. ♀ *Eccopsis ? nebulana*, Wlsm.
8. ♀ *Penthina brevibasana*, Wlsm.
9. ♂ *Sericoris apicipunctana*, Wlsm.
10. ♂ *Phæcasiophora variabilis*, Wlsm.
11. ♂ *P. basicornis*, Wlsm.
12. ♀ *Phoxopteris oculifera*, Wlsm.
13. ♀ *P. falcata*, Wlsm.
14. ♂ *Coptoloma dimidiata*, Wlsm.
15. ♂ *Dichrorampha excisa*, Wlsm.
16. ♂ *Simæthis flavimaculata*, Wlsm.
17. ♂ *Atychia albiciliata*, Wlsm.
18. ♂ *Phycodes punctata*, Wlsm.

* See correction on p. 131.

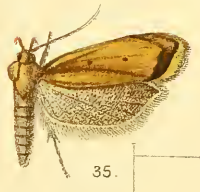
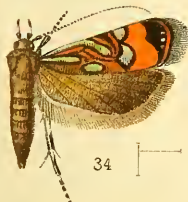
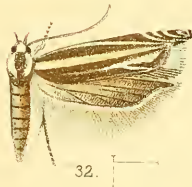
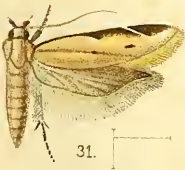
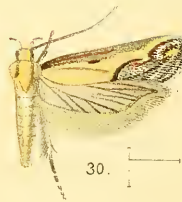
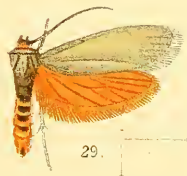
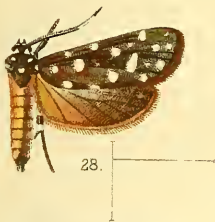
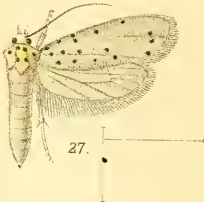
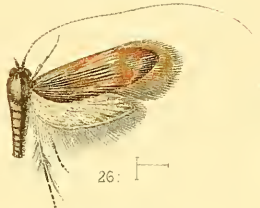
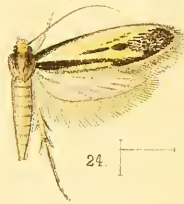
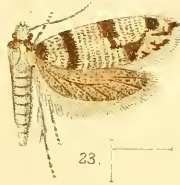


F.W. Frohawk del. A.J. Wendel lith.

F.W.M. Trap Chromo.

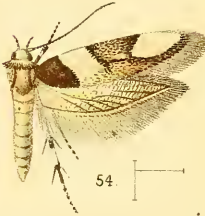
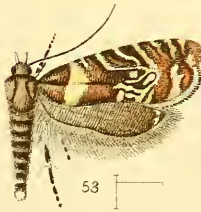
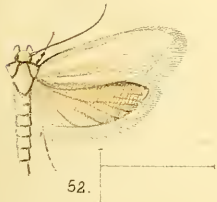
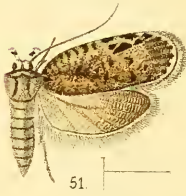
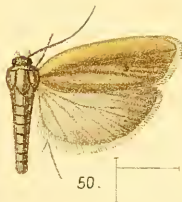
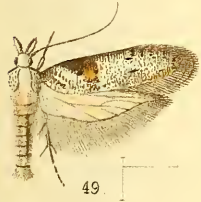
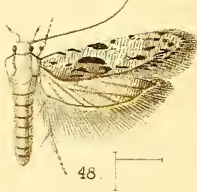
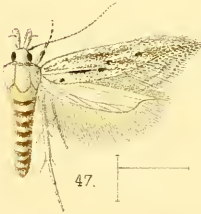
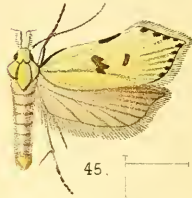
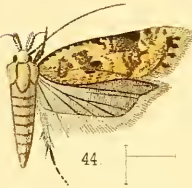
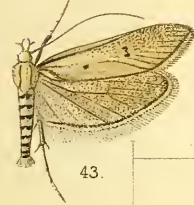
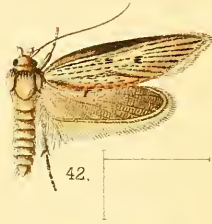
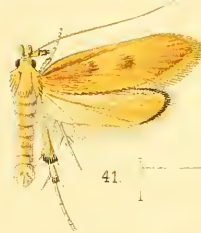
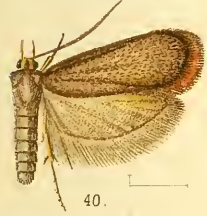
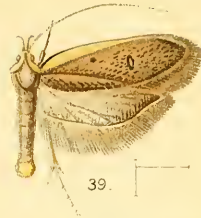
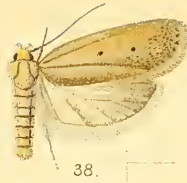
EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- FIG. 19. ♂ *Phycodes substriata*, Wlsm.
20. ♀ *P. albitogata*, Wlsm.
21. ♂ *Dissoctena affinis*, Wlsm.
22. ♀ *Autochthonus chalybiellus*, Wlsm.
23. ♂ *Barbaroscardia fasciata*, Wlsm.
24. ♂ *Tinea zebra*, Wlsm.
25. ♂ *Adela cuneella*, Wlsm.
26. ♂ *Nemotois humilis*, Wlsm.
27. ♀ *Hyponomeuta puncticornis*, Wlsm.
28. ♀ *Eta carteri*, Wlsm.
29. ♂ *Gymnogramma hutchinsoni*, Wlsm.
30. ♀ *Gelechia hutchinsonella*, Wlsm.
31. ♀ *G. palpigera*, Wlsm.
32. ♂ *Polyhymno cleodorella*, Wlsm.
33. ♂ *P. ? tenuis*, Wlsm.
34. ♀ *Strobisia metallica*, Wlsm.
35. ♀ *Brachycrossata marginata*, Wlsm.
36. ♂ *Odites natalensis*, Wlsm.



EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

- FIG. 37. ♂ *Odites carterella*, Wlsm.
38. ♀ *O.?* *inconspicua*, Wlsm.
39. ♂ *Lecithocera marginata*, Wlsm.
40. ♀ *L. flavipalpis*, Wlsm.
41. ♂ *Timyra extranea*, Wlsm.
42. ♂ *Apiletria acutipennis*, Wlsm.
43. ♂ *Ypsolophus gigas*, Wlsm.
44. ♂ *Y. marmoratus*, Wlsm.
45. ♀ *Anorthosia fracticostellus*, Wlsm.
46. ♂ *Nothris bryophilella*, Wlsm.
47. ♂ *Megacraspedus suffusellus*, Wlsm.
48. ♀ *Anarsia agricola*, Wlsm.
49. ♂ *A. inculta*, Wlsm.
50. ♂ *Ide complanella*, Wlsm.
51. ♀ *Depressaria inornatella*, Wlsm.
52. ♂ *Philobota virgo*, Wlsm.
53. ♂ *Glyphipteryx grapholithoides*, Wlsm.
54. ♀ *Laverna gambiella*, Wlsm.



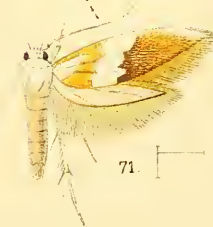
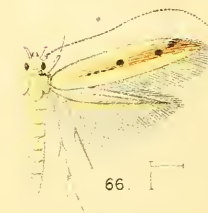
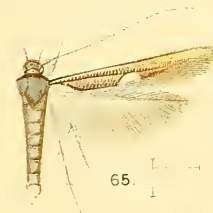
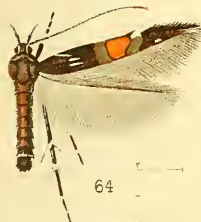
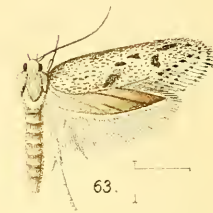
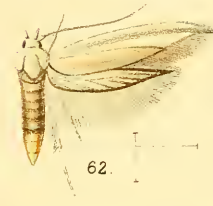
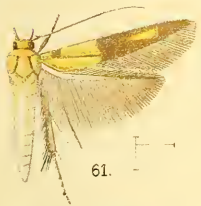
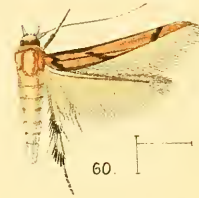
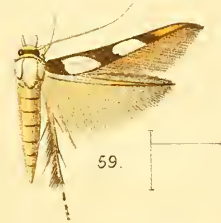
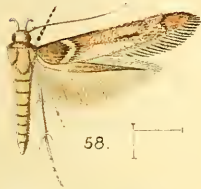
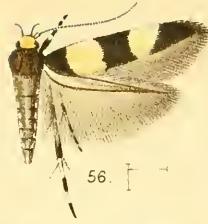
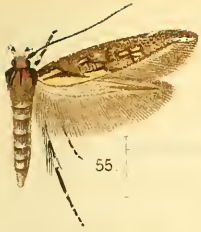
F.W. Frohawk del. A.J. Wendel lith.

P.W.M. Trap Chromo.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

- FIG. 55. ♀ *Laverna quinquecristata*, Wlsm.*
56. ♂ *Stagmatophora fasciata*, Wlsm.
57. ♂ *S. distincta*, Wlsm.
58. ♂ *Pyroderces simplex*, Wlsm.
59. ♂ *Stathmopoda maculata*, Wlsm.
60. ♂ *S. crassella*, Wlsm.
61. ♂ *S. divisa*, Wlsm.
62. ♀ *Butalis subburnea*, Wlsm.
63. ♂ *Blastobasis irroratella*, Wlsm.
64. ♂ *Cosmopteryx cognita*, Wlsm.
65. ♂ *Zarathra muricicoma*, Wlsm.
66. ♀ *Gracilaria punctulata*, Wlsm.
67. ♂ *G. apicistrigata*, Wlsm.
68. ♂ *G. bifasciata*, Wlsm.
69. ♂ *Microthauma metallifera*, Wlsm.
70. ♂ *Licmocera lyonetiella*, Wlsm.
71. ♂ *Oxymachæris niveocervina*, Wlsm.
72. ♂ *Micropostega aeneofasciata*, Wlsm.

* This figure is not satisfactory, the shining pale ochreous raised tufts being wrongly represented by the use of gold [Wlsm.]



F.W. Frohawk del. A.J. Wendel lith.

F.W.M. Trap Chromo.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VII.

- * † 73. *Setomorpha rutella*, Z., ♀; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * † 74. *Autochthonus chalybiellus*, Wlsm., ♀; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * 75. *Scalidomia horridella*, Wkr., ♂; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * † 76. *Barbaroscardia fasciata*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- † 77. *Gymnogramma hutchinsoni*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head, *b*, fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * 78. *Polyhymno luteostrigella*, Chamb., ♂ (United States); *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- † 79. *Strobisia metallica*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * † 80. *Odites natalensis*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * 81. *Idiopteryx obliquella*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- † 82. *Apiletria acutipennis*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head (side), *b* head (front), *c* palpus, *d* fore wing, *e* hind wing.
- † 83. *Timyra extranea*, Wlsm., ♂ ♀; *a* head ♂, *b* palpus ♂, *c* head ♀, *d* antenna ♂, *e* antenna ♀, *f* fore wing, *g* hind wing, *h* hind leg ♂, *i* hind leg ♀.
- † 84. *Anorthosia fracticostella*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * 85. *Ide lithosina*, Z., ♀ (United States); *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * 86. *Cryptolechia straminella*, Z., ♂; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * † 87. *Microthauma metallifera*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head, *b* fore wing, *c* hind wing.
- * † 88. *Licmocera lyonetiella*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head (side), *b* head (front), *c* fore wing, *d* hind wing.
- * † 89. *Oxymachæris niveocervina*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head (side), *b* head (front), *c* fore wing, *d* hind wing.
- * † 90. *Micropostega æneofasciata*, Wlsm., ♂; *a* head (side), *b* head (front), *c* fore wing, *d* hind wing.

* = drawn from type of genus; † = drawn from type of species.
The figures are all enlarged.

